

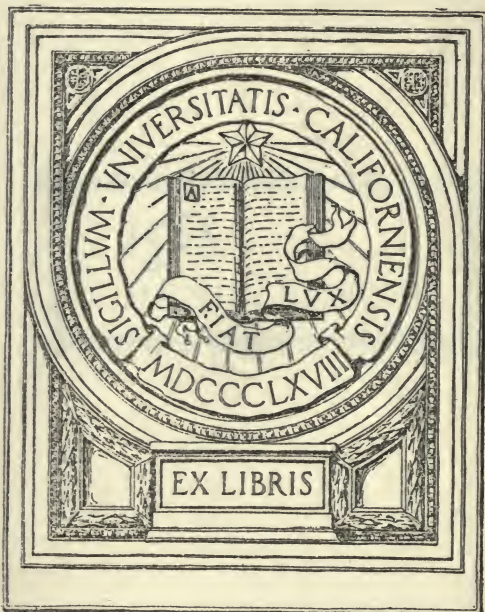
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IN MEMORIAM
J. Henry Senger



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THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF EXERCISES

FOR TRANSLATING INTO GERMAN



WITH FULL VOCABULARY, NOTES, REFERENCES, AND
GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

PREPARED AND ARRANGED TO ACCOMPANY

BRANDT'S GERMAN GRAMMAR

BY

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IN MEMORIAM

J. Henry Senger

REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

THE following EXERCISES have been prepared with the twofold purpose of furnishing to the student material for translating into German, and of assisting him in the analysis and translation of the more difficult illustrations in *Brandt's German Grammar*.

That examples from the *German classics* are the proper kind of illustrations for a text-book of such high order and merit as Professor Brandt's, cannot be doubted. Had the author illustrated his rules by means of sentences especially adapted to the understanding of the young student, the latter, upon completing the course in grammar, would not be well prepared to read and enjoy the works of the great German authors. If the examples found in Brandt's Grammar, in some instances, force the student to greater application, he will feel amply repaid for his extra labor when he takes up the study of the masterpieces of German literature.

At all events, the present Exercises will, it is hoped, enable even the beginner to derive the full benefit from the large number of excellent illustrations drawn from the acknowledged masters of German style and embodied in Brandt's Grammar. Should he find any difficulty in translating any one of them,

he has only to refer, by means of the table given below, to the corresponding English Exercise, and he will find that one or more of the English sentences will greatly aid him in the understanding of the German example.

The Grammar referred to throughout the book (including the Vocabulary) is *Brandt's Grammar of the German Language*. Paragraphs to be read over merely are put in ().

In the Exercises, words in [] should not be translated, while those in () are required by the German idiom.

The cognate mark (+) is put, as a rule, only where even the beginner can recognize the common origin of English and German words after having had his attention called to it. When the German word is preceded by the article, the + is placed before the latter.

Figures at the end of sentences refer to those sections in the Grammar in which more or less of the material required for the German sentence may be found.

The VOCABULARY contains all words not explained in the notes, except such grammatical words (pronouns, prepositions, etc.) as are easily found in the very paragraphs to which the student is referred for each exercise. The notes under the first twenty exercises are so full as to do away with the use of the Vocabulary.

TABLE

SHOWING IN WHICH EXERCISES ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VARIOUS
PARAGRAPHS OF THE GRAMMAR MAY BE FOUND.

<i>Para.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Ex.</i>	<i>Page</i>
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40	2	61	111	5	63	"	7	11
41	1	60	112	3	8	231-32	7	65
42	1	7	113	6	64	233-34	18	34
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44-5	1	7	"	5	10	237-41	20	36
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48	1	9	116	4	9	244-48	21	36
49-50	3	8	"	6	11	"	8	65
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"	3	8	189	10	28	341	16	18
"	5	10	190	10	28	"	16	32
103	1	7	"	3	61	"	7	56
"	2	7	191-97	11	29	342-43	16	32
"	5	10	198	11	29	"	7	56
"	31	45	"	3	61	344	16	32
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106-7	8	12	203-9	12	29	345-49	8	57
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"	10	14	213-17	14	31	"	5	10
109	3	8	218-21	15	32	"	9	57
110	1	7	222	16	32	"	3	61
"	2	7	"	10	14	351-53	9	57
"	4	9	223-25	16	33	354-59	10	58

ABBREVIATIONS.

acc.	= accusative.	part.	= participle.
adj.	= adjective.	perf.	= perfect tense.
aux.	= auxiliary verb.	pers.	= personal.
B. T.	= Bayard Taylor.	plup.	= pluperfect tense.
conj.	= conjunction.	plur.	= plural.
dat.	= dative.	poet.	= poetical.
def. art.	= definite article.	p. p.	= past participle.
Ex.	= Exercise.	prep.	= preposition.
F.	= Faust, Hart's Edition.	pret.	= preterite.
f. and ff.	= following.	pron.	= pronoun.
gen.	= genitive.	pr. pts.	= principal parts.
Ha.	= James Morgan Hart.	sep.	= separable.
imp.	= impersonal.	str.	= strong verb or noun.
indef. art.	= indefinite article.	subj.	= subjunctive.
inf.	= infinitive.	subord.	= subordinating.
insep.	= inseparable.	trans.	= transitive.
intrans.	= intransitive.	v. tr.	= transitive verb.
irr.	= irregular.	w.	= with.
lit.	= literally.	wk. v.	= weak verb.
n.	= noun.	+	= of common origin with, or cognate.
nom.	= nominative.		

I., II. . . . denote classes of strong nouns or verbs.

In the VOCABULARY *separable* and *strong* verbs are marked *sep.* and *str.* respectively ; *inseparable* and *weak* verbs are not marked.

FIRST SERIES.

Exercise I.

38, 42, 44, 45—103, 110, *Present Indicative of loben, haben, sein*—(*The first sentence of each of the following paragraphs : 178, 180, 189, 198*).

1. The father praises the son. 2. The brother has a house. 3. The bath is in the house. 4. The strength of the sons is great. 5. Have you a trade? 6. The angels perform miracles. 7. The days are short. 8. Is the thread long or short? 9. Where is the gardener's spade? 10. The gardener has the spade.

REMARK.—Most of the nouns in these Exercises will be easily found in the §§ above referred to.

1. *Father* + der Vater. *To praise*, loben. *Son* + der Sohn; acc. den Sohn. 2. *Brother* + der Bruder. *To have* + haben. *House* + das Haus; gen. -es, dat. -e, acc. = nom. 3. *Bath* + das Bad. *To be*, sein. *In*, in (prep. here w. dat.). 4. *Strength*, die Kraft. *Of the sons*, der Söhne. *Great* + groß. 5. *Trade*, das Gewerbe. 6. *Angel* + der Engel. *To perform* = do + thun (3d pers. plur. the same). *Miracle*, das Wunder. 7. *Day* + der Tag. *Short*, kurz. 8. *Thread*, der Faden. *Long* + lang. *Or* + oder. 9. *Where?* wo? *Gardener* + der Gärtner. *Spade* + der Spaten. 10. Sentences 9 and 10 suggest an easy method of introducing *conversation* in connection with these Exercises.

Exercise II.

43, 46—103, 110, *Preterite Indicative of loben, haben, sein*—(117—275, 2, 101, 102).

1. The grain was on the floor. 2. The daughter loved the father more than the mother. 3. The little child was

playing with the little dog. 4. The knight presented a set of jewelry to the daughter. 5. On the rock [there] was a well. 6. I had a thought. 7. The floor rests on the beams. 8. The father and the brother-in-law rested in peace.

1. *Grain*, das Getreide. *On*, auf (prep. here w. dat.). *Floor*, der Boden. 2. *Daughter* + die Tochter. *To love* + lieben (inflected like loben). *More* + mehr. *Than*, als. *Mother* + die Mutter. 3. *Little child*, das Kindchen. *To play*, spielen (inflected like loben). The German has but one form for the English simple, emphatic, and progressive forms; hence, *was playing* = spielte. *Little dog*, das Hündchen. *With*, mit (prep. w. dat.). 4. *Knight*, der Ritter. *To present*, schenken (inflected like loben). *Set of jewelry*, das Geschenke. 5. *Rock*, der Felsen. *Well*, n., der Brunnen. 6. *Thought*, n., + der Gedanke. 7. *To rest*, ruhen (inflected like loben). *Beam*, der Balken. 8. *Brother-in-law*, der Schwager. *Peace*, der Friede.

Exercise III.

49, 50—101, 102—109, 112—265, 1—350.

REMARK.—It is not intended that the rules on the Declension of Nouns, as presented in the Grammar, should be committed to memory. The student, by carefully perusing them, in connection with the written exercises, will learn to observe closely the various forms; and, in the future, he should learn, as far as possible, the *Nom. Sing.*, *Gen. Sing.*, and *Nom. Plur.* of each noun, as all the other cases can be given when these are known.

1. The dog has caught a badger. 2. My friend has seen two hawks. 3. The youth has been in (the) prison. 4. We have made many attempts. 5. A year has twelve months, a month has thirty days. 6. What have you heard? 7. I have not heard a sound. 8. The kings on the thrones are not free from tribulations. 9. (The) salmon is larger than (the) herrings. 10. The smith can carry the anvil with one hand.

1. *Dog*, der Hund. *To catch*, fangen, str. v. (pr. pts., fangen, fieng, gefangen). *Badger*, der Dachs. 2. *My* + mein (declined like the indefinite article ein, see 38). *Friend* + der Freund. *To see* + sehen, str. v. (pr. pts., sehen,

sah, gesehen). *Two* + zwei. *Hawk* + der Habicht. 3. *Youth* (young man) + der Jüngling. *To be*, sein, war, gewesen. The compound tenses of sein are formed with sein, not with haben; hence, I have been = ich bin gewesen (see 266, 3). *Prison*, das Gefängniß—in dem may be contracted into im (see 40). 4. *To make* + machen, machte, gemacht. *Many*, viele. *Attempt*, der Versuch. 5. *Year* + das Jahr. *Twelve* + zwölf. *Month* + der Monat. *Thirty* + dreißig. *Day* + der Tag. 6. *What?* + Was? *To hear* + hören, hörte, gehört. 7. *Render*: *I have heard no sound*. *No*, kein (declined like ein). *Sound*, der Laut. 8. *King* + der König. *On*, auf (here w. dat.). *Throne* + der Thron. *Free from* + frei von (w. dat.). *Tribulation*, die Trübsal. 9. *Salmon*, der Lachs. *Large, larger, largest*, groß, größer, größt. *Than*, als. *Herring* + der Hering. 10. *Smith* + der Schmied, str. II. *Can* + kann. *To carry*, tragen, str. v. (pr. pts., tragen, trug, getragen). *Anvil*, der Amboss. *With*, mit (w. dat.). *One* + ein (declined like the indefinite article). *Hand* + die Hand, str. III.

Exercise IV.

52, 53—110, *Present and Preterite Indicative of werden*—
(114, 116).

1. The maid will kill the goose. 2. The cow is [being] killed. 3. Rafts are made out of the trunks of (the) trees. 4. You will hear the mice in the night. 5. The guests were at the ball in the city. 6. The son's betrothed will come to-morrow. 7. The song of the choir was heard in the garden. 8. They will seek excuses. 9. Do you see the eagle in the air? 10. The fruit of the tree will soon be ripe.

1. *Maid* + die Magd. *To kill* (of animals), schlachten, wk. v. *Goose* + die Gans. 2. *Cow* + die Kuh. Note that *is killed* is the passive voice. 3. *Raft*, das Floß. *To make* + machen, wk. v. *Out of*, von (prep. w. dat.). *Trunk*, der Stamm. *Tree*, der Baum. 4. *To hear* (see Ex. III., 6). *Mouse* + die Maus. *Night* + die Nacht. *In*, here with the dat. 5. *Guest* + der Gast. *At*, here auf (w. dat.). *Ball* + der Ball. *City*, die Stadt *In*, here w. dat. 6. *Betrothed*, n., die Braut (bride). *To come* + kommen, str. v. (pr. pts., kommen, kam, gekommen). *To-morrow* + morgen. 7. *Song* + der Gesang. *Choir* + der Chor. *Garden* + der Garten, str. I. *In*, here w. dat. 8. *To seek* +

suchen, wk. v. *Excuse* (subterfuge), die Ausflucht. 9. *Do you see?* Sehen Sie? *Eagle*, der Adler, str. II. *Air*, die Luft. In, here w. dat. 10. *Fruit* + die Frucht. *Soon*, bald. *Ripe* + reif.

Exercise V.

56 to 58—*Review* 101 to 103, 110, 114, 116, 350.—103,
Present and Preterite Indicative of *singen*.

1. The men turn the wheels. 2. Do you believe in ghosts and spectres? 3. Our mind is not free from errors. 4. He read all [the] words on this leaf. 5. The villain did not listen to the words of his friend. 6. The girls wear shawls and ribbons. 7. The ties of (the) blood are strong. 8. The foxes live in the forest. 9. The scholars write with pencils. 10. I have forgotten the word. 11. We found the leaves under the shrubs. 12. His friends are under shelter.

1. *Man* + der Mann. *To turn*, drehen, drehte, gedreht. *Wheel*, das Rad. 2. *To believe*, glauben, glaubte, geglaubt. *In*, here an (w. acc.). *Ghost* + der Geist. *Spectre*, das Gespenst. 3. *Our* + unser. *Mind*, der Geist. *Free from*, see Ex. III., 8. *Error* + der Irrtum. 4. *To read*, lesen, las, gelesen. *All*, plur., + alle. *Word* + das Wort. *On*, auf, here w. dat. *Leaf*, das Blatt. 5. *Villain*, der Bösewicht. *To listen to*, hören auf (w. acc.); *did not listen* (see Ex. II., 3). *His*, sein (declined like ein). *Friend*, see Ex. III., 2. 6. *Girl*, das Mädchen (46, 1); notice that in German *all diminutives are of the neuter gender*, no matter what they signify (161, 3). *To wear*, tragen, trug, getragen. *Shawl*, das Tuch. *Ribbon*, das Band. 7. *Tie*, das Band. *Blood* + das Blut, gen. -es. *Strong*, stark. 8. *Fox* + der Fuchs, gen. -es, plur. Füchse. *To live* + leben, lebte, gelebt. *Forest*, der Wald. 9. *Scholar* + der Schüler (46, 1). *To write*, schreiben, schrieb, geschrieben. *Pencil*, der Bleistift (das Blei, lead; der Stift, "small pointed object"; see 164). *With*, mit (w. dat.). 10. *To forget* + vergessen, vergaß, vergessen. 11. *To find* + finden, fand, gefunden (inflected like *singen*, sang, gesungen; see, however, 104, 118, 121 first sentence). *Shrub*, der Strauch. *Under* + unter, here w. dat. 12. *Under shelter* = unter Dach und Fach (das Dach, roof; das Fach, compartment).

Exercise VI.

61, 62—119—Review 116, 350.

1. The messengers were sent to the prince. 2. The students sent a present to the poet. 3. The finches sing beautifully. 4. The democrats hate monarchs, kings, princes, counts; they honor the peasants. 5. The architects have built a house for the Hungarian. 6. The lights were burning. 7. The astronomer thinks of the stars. 8. The fellow brought a bear out of the woods. 9. Not all kings are heroes. 10. (The) Men believe in God.

1. *Messenger*, der Bote. *To send* + senden, sandte, gesandt. *To*, when denoting motion toward a person, is usually translated by zu, w. dat. *Prince*, der Fürst, + der Prinz. 2. *Student* + der Stud'e'nt. *Present*, n., das Geschenk (50, 4). *Poet* + der Poe't (62, 3), or der Dichter (46, 1). 3. *Finch* + der Finf. *To sing* + singen, sang, gesungen. *Beautifully*, schön. 4. *Democrat* + der Demofra't. *To hate* + haſſen, haſſte, geſaſſt. *monarch* + der Mona'r'ch. *King* (see Ex. III., 8). *Count*, der Graf. *To honor*, ehren, ehrte, geehrt. *Peasant*, der Bauer. 5. *Architect* + der Archite'ct. *To build*, bauen, baute, gebaut. *For* + für (w. acc.). *Hungarian* + der Ungar. 6. *Light* + das Licht (58). *To burn* + brennen, brannte, gebrannt (see Ex. II., 3). 7. *Astronomer* + der Astrono'm. *To think of* + denken an (w. acc.); denken, dachte, gedacht. *Star* + der Stern, str. II. 8. *Fellow*, der Bursche. *To bring* + bringen, brachte, gebracht. *Bear* + der Bär. *Out of* + auß (w. dat.). *Woods* = forest, der Walb. 9. *Not* + nicht. *Hero*, der Held. 10. *Man* = human being, + der Menſch. *To believe in* (see Ex. V., 2). *God* + Gott.

Exercise VII.

63, 64—104, 105—230, 1, 2.

1. Thou hast eyes and seest not; and thou hast ears and hearest not. 2. You are losing your slippers. 3. Do you know the doctors and professors of the university? 4. Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ. 5. I feel a pain in my heart.

6. Go, and take this atlas to the director of the seminary. 7. My cousin's neighbor has written dramas. 8. Canst thou find the minerals? 9. Tell me the cases of the singular and plural. 10. The insect has lost its sting.

1. *Eye* + das Auge. *Seest* + siehst (128, 1). *Ear* + das Ohr. *To hear* (see Ex. III., 6). 2. *To lose* + verlieren, verlor, verloren. *Slipper*, der Panto'ffel. 3. *Do you know?* Kennen Sie? *Doctor*, der Doktor. *Professor*, der Professor. *University*, die Universitä't (43, 1). 4. *Mary*, Mari'a. *Jesus Christ*, Jesus Christus. 5. *To feel* + fühlen, fühlte, gefühlt. *Pain*, der Schmerz. *My*, see 154. *Heart* + das Herz. 6. *To go* + gehen, gieng, gegangen. *Take*, here to be rendered by bringen. *Atlas* + der Atlas. *Director*, der Director. *Seminary* + das Semina'r. 7. *Cousin*, der Vetter. *Neighbor* + der Nachbar. *To write* (see Ex. V., 9). *Drama* + das Drama. 8. *Can* (see 135, 3). *Find* (see Ex. V., 11). *Mineral* + das Minera'l. 9. *To tell*, sagen, sagte, gesagt. *Me* + mir (dat. of ich). *Case* + der Casus. *Singular* + der Singular (gen. -s). *Plural* + der Plural (gen. -s). 10. *Insect* + das Inse'ct. *Its*, here seinen. *Sting*, der Stachel.

Exercise VIII.

65, 67—106, 107, 108, 3.

1. The Prussians have a king, the Americans a president. 2. Many Englishmen wander through Switzerland. 3. The students have sung a song on the Rhine. 4. Alsace used to belong to France. 5. The palace of (the) emperor Charles stood in Aix-la-Chapelle. 6. The generals of the great Frederic were heroes. 7. Anna's sister has left England. 8. The Fichtel-mountains are covered with snow. 9. The pupils have read of the two Marys. 10. Goethe's works are instructive.

1. *Prussian* + der Preuße. *American* + der Amerika'ner. *President* + der Präsi'de'nt (62, 3). 2. *Many* (see Ex. III., 4). *Englishman* + der Engländer. *To wander* + wandern, wanderte, gewandert. *Through* + durch (w. acc.). *Switzerland* + die Schweiz (see 147, 2). 3. *Student* (see Ex. VI., 2). *Sing* (see Ex. VI., 3). *Song*, das Lied. *On*, auf (here w. dat.). *Rhine* +

der Rhein—(An dem Rhein would mean *on the bank of the Rh.*). 4. *Alsace* + das Elsaß. *To belong to*, gehören zu (w. dat.); *used to belong*, here to be rendered by the (present) perfect of gehören. *France* + Frankreich. 5. *Palace* + der Palaß. *Emperor*, der Kaiser. *Charles* + Karl. *To stand* + stehen, stand, gestanden. *Aix-la-Chapelle* + Aachen. 6. *General* + der Genera'l. *Of the great Frederic* (see 65, 3, last example). *Hero* (see Ex. VI., 9). 7. *Anna* + Anna. *Sister* + die Schwester. *To leave*, verlassen, verließ, verlassen. *England* + England. 8. *Fichtel-mountains*, das Fichtelgebirge. *To cover*, bedecken, bedeckte, bedeckt. *With*, mit (w. dat.). *Snow* + der Schnee. 9. *Pupil*, der Schüler (46, 1). *To read* (see Ex. V., 4). *Of*, von (w. dat.). *Two* + zwei. *Mary* + Mari'e. 10. *Work* + das Werk, str. II. *Instructive*, belehrend (originally the pres. part. of belehren, to instruct, see 274, 6).

REMARK.—In the following pages, any new nouns that are given will be followed by the terminations of the *genitive singular* and of the *nominative plural*, if there is any; if the vowel is modified it will be indicated thus, ".

The other cases may then be found as follows :

1. SINGULAR : *Dative* = nominative, but 1) when the genitive ends in *es*, the *e* is usually retained in the dat. ; 2) when the gen. ends in *en*, the same ending is found in the dative.

Accusative = nominative, but when the genitive ends in *en*, the same ending is found in the accusative. The words under 46, 4, end in *en* in the dative and accusative.

Rule : Feminine nouns do not vary in the singular.

2. PLURAL : Genitive and accusative = nominative ; the dative always ends in *n*.

Exercise IX.

69, 70, (71), 72.

1. Good men are loved. 2. Dear friend ! write me often. 3. Cold water is wholesome. 4. The young poet has made a very fine poem. 5. I shall never forget the wise words of my dear mother. 6. William has written his little letter with a poor pencil. 7. A red cherry is a nice fruit. 8. In the cities on the Rhine [there] live many pretty girls. 9. The good old man has lost his only son. 10. The late president Lincoln was a noble man.

1. *Man* (see Ex. VI., 10). *To love* + lieben (see 116). 2. *Dear* + teuer, lieb. *Friend* + der Freund, es, e. *Write*, schreiben, str. v. (122, 2). *Me* + mir

(dat. of ich). *Often* + oft. 3. *Cold* + kalt. *Water* + das Wasser, s, -. *Wholesome*, gesund. 4. *Young* + jung. *Poet* (see Ex. VI., 2). *To make* + machen, wk. v. *Very fine*, herrlich. *Poem*, das Gedicht, es, e. 5. *Never* + nie. *Forget* + vergessen, vergaß, vergessen. *Wise* + weise. *Word* + das Wort, es, e. 6. *William* + Wilhelm. *His*, sein (declined like ein). *Little*, klein. *Letter*, der Brief, es, e. *With*, mit (w. dat.). *Poor* = bad, schlecht. *Pencil* (see Ex. V., 9). *Bear in mind* 350. 7. *Red* + rot. *Cherry* + die Kirsche. *nice*, hübsch. *Fruit* + die Frucht, -, -e. 8. *City*, die Stadt, -, -e. *On* + an, here w. dat. *To live* + leben, wk. v. *Pretty*, hübsch, schön. *Girl*, das Mädchen, s, -. 9. *Old* + alt. Note that two or more adjectives, limiting one noun, follow the same declension. *To lose* + verlieren, str. v. (124, 2). *His*, sein (declined like ein). *Only*, adj., + einzig. *Son* + der Sohn, es, -e. 10. *Late* = deceased, verstorben. *President* (see Ex. VIII., 1). *Noble*, edel.

Exercise X.

73, (74), 75—108, 1.—222 (*five lines*).

1 Henry is younger than Edward. 2. I have bidden the elder brother go. 3. The well has the clearest water. 4. He has sent for the finest dress. 5. We have never had (a) greater fun. 6. The flower is lovely. 7. This tree is the highest. 8. Is the doctor richer than the merchant? 9. I have heard it said. 10. The straight way is the shortest. 11. Mary has the sweetest voice of the three sisters. 12. We shall come next week.

1. *Henry* + Heinrich. *Young* + jung. *Than*, als. *Edward* + Eduard. 2. *To bid*, heißen, hieß, geheißen. *Go* + gehen, gieng, gegangen. *Old* + alt. 3. *Well*, n. (see Ex. II., 5). *Clear* + klar. *Water* + das Wasser, s, -. 4. *To send for* = let (or cause to) come, kommen lassen. *Fine*, schön. *Dress*, n., das Kleid, es, e. 5. *Never* + nie. *Had* (p. p.), gehabt. *Great* + groß. *Fun*, der Spaß, es, Spässe. 6. *Flower*, die Blume, -, n. *Lovely*, allerliebste. 7. *Tree* (see Ex. IV., 3). *High* + hoch. 8. *Doctor* (see Ex. VII., 3). *Rich* + reich. *Merchant*, der Kaufmann. 9. See 290, 3, b, and 108, 1. 10. *Straight*, gerade. *Way* + der Weg, es, e. *Short* + (?) kurz. 11. *Sweet* + süß. *Voice*, die Stimme, -, en. *Of*, von (w. dat.). *Three* + drei (see 226, first line). *Sister* + die Schwester, -, n. 12. *Next* + nächste. *Week* + die Woche, -, n.

Exercise XI.

76, 1, 2—(134)—135, 1.

1. Thou knowest more than I. 2. To-day is better than to-morrow. 3. (The) most people are poor. 4. Nobody knew it. 5. The man at the left provoked him. 6. To-morrow [I will write] more. 7. The inner circle is smaller than the outer [one]. 8. The middle position is the safest. 9. The poor [man] has fewer cares than the rich [man]. 10. He was seen no more.

1. *To know*, wissen (135, 1). 2. *To-day* + heute. *To-morrow* + morgen. 3. *People* = men + Menschen, Leute. *Poor*, arm. 4. *Nobody*, niemand. *It* + es. 5. *Render*: *The left man*; left, links. *To provoke*, here heißen. wk. v. *Him*, ihn. 7. *Inner* + inner. *Circle*, der Kreis, es, e. *Small*, klein. *Outer* + äußer. 8. *Middle* + mittler. *Position*, die Stellung, -, en. *Safe*, sicher. 9. See 220, first two lines. *Fewer*, weniger (see 263, first four lines). *Care*, die Sorge, -, n. 10. *No more*, nicht mehr. *To see* + sehen, sah, gesehen.

Exercise XII.

77, 78—135, 2, 3.

1. Canst thou count in German? 2. I can count from one to one hundred. 3. You may take three apples. 4. How many millions has Rothschild? 5. I do not know (it). 6. We write now eighteen hundred eighty-four. 7. There (=it) was one who took it to heart. 8. You can choose one of two things. 9. The boy knows the multiplication-table. 10. Thirty times twenty is six hundred.

1. *To count*, zählen, wk. v. *In German*, auf Deutsch. 2. *From* — to, von — bis. 3. *Render may* by dürfen or können. *To take*, nehmen, nahm, genommen. *Apple* + der Apfel, s, -. 4. *How many*, wie viel, viele (see 263, first four lines). *Million* + die Millio'n, -, n. 5. *To know*, wissen (135, 1). *It*, es (see Ex. III., 3). 6. *To write*, schreiben, schrieb, geschrieben.

Now, jetzt. 7. *Render: who took it to heart, by to whom it went to the heart* (see 78). *Es war = es war.* 8. *To choose, wählen, wk. v. One of two things* (see 78). 9. *Boy, der Knabe, n, n. To know, in the sense of to have mastered = können. Multiplication-table, das Einmaleins.* 10. *Times* (denoting repetition), *mal* (175).

Exercise XIII.

80, 81, 82 (*first two lines*)—135, 4, 5.

1. He may be the fourth. 2. You shall have the twentieth part of the whole sum. 3. They shall not tease you. 4. The banker sent us one thousand dollars. 5. She cannot see thee. 6. Thou canst not see her. 7. Charles may be in his twenty-fifth year. 8. We are not permitted to speak with them. 9. Give him the pencil. 10. You can give me the first piece.

1. *May + mag, 3d sing. of mögen.* 2. *Part, der Teil, es, e. Whole, ganz. Sum + die Summe, -, n.* 3. *To tease, quälen. You, Sie, euch.* 4. *Banker + der Bankier* (pronounce *ier* = Eng. *iä*). *To send + senden* (119, 1). *Dollar + der Dolla'r, plur. -s* (silent). 5. *To see + sehen, sah, gesehen.* 6. In this sentence, and the preceding one, place *nicht* after the pronouns. 7. *Charles + Karl. In his, render in the by in dem, or im* (154). 8. *To be permitted, dürfen. To speak + sprechen, sprach, gesprochen. With, mit* (w. dat.). 9. *To give + geben; imperative, gib, geben Sie, gebt. Pencil* (see Ex. V., 9). 10. *Piece, das Stück, es, e.*

Exercise XIV.

83 to 85—135, 6, 7—138.

1. I am glad to see you. 2. He is afraid of ghosts. 3. The brothers and sisters love one another. 4. We will not quarrel. 5. You must not be surprised. 6. The student must not be afraid of work. 7. Give me my shawl. 8. I have given it to thy niece. 9. Your house is new; mine is old. 10. His

father and mine are cousins. 11. I have seen it with my own eyes. 12. She has lost her money.

1. *To be glad* = rejoice, sich freuen. 2. *To be afraid of*, sich fürchten vor (w. dat.). *Ghost* (see Ex. V., 2). 3. *Brothers and sisters*, die Geschwister. *One another* + einander (preceded by the reciprocal pronoun; here sich). 4. *To quarrel*, sich zanken (wk. v.). The reflexive pronoun, in this case, is, of course, uns. 5. *To be surprised*, sich wundern (wk. v.). Bear in mind that the reflexive pronoun must correspond with the subject; thus, we may use in this sentence: Du — dich, or Sie — sich, or ihr — euch. 6. *Student* (see Ex. VI., 2). *To be afraid of*, sich scheuen vor (w. dat.), sich fürchten vor (w. dat.). *Work*, die Arbeit, —, en. 7. *Shawl*, das Tuch, es, —er. 8. *It*, here, of course, es, since Tuch is neuter. *Niece* + die Nichte, —, n. 9. *New* + neu. *Mine*, here + das meinige, since Haus is neuter. *Old* + alt. 10. *Cousin* (see Ex. VII., 7). 11. *Own*, adj., + eigen (dat. plur. eigenen). *Eye* (Ex. VII., 1). 12. *To lose* (see Ex. VII., 2). *Money*, das Geld, es, er.

Exercise XV.

88, 90, 91—136, 1, 2, 3.

1. This astronomer is very famous. 2. I cannot walk in these shoes. 3. Are you going this way or that way? 4. The roof of this house is steeper than that of the church. 5. My uncle lives in that city. 6. Those trees stand before his door. 7. What is your friend doing? 8. Such beautiful flowers are rare. 9. I cannot forget such an insult. 10. My sister and I are using the same inkstand.

1. *Astronomer* (see Ex. VI., 7). *Very*, sehr. *Famous*, berühmt. 2. *To walk*, go, gehen. *In*, here w. dat. *Shoe* + der Schuh, es, e. 3. *Way* + der Weg, es, e. *This (that) way*, acc. 4. *Roof*, das Dach, es, —er. *Steep*, steil. *Church* + die Kirche, —, n. 5. *Uncle* + der Onkel, s, —. *To live* = reside, wohnen (wk. v.). *City*, die Stadt, —, —e. 6. *Tree*, der Baum, es, —e. *Before*, vor, here w. dat. *Door* + die Thür, —, en. 7. *What?* + Was? 8. *Flower*, die Blume, —, n. *Rare*, selten. 9. *Insult*, die Beleidigung, —, en. 10. *Sister* + die Schwester, —, n. *To use*, gebrauchen (wk. v.). *Ink stand*, das Tintenfaß, —faßes, —fässer.

Exercise XVI.

92, 93—137—341, 344 (*first four lines*).

1. Who is this boy? 2. Whose pen is this? 3. To whom shall I give the flowers? 4. What a tumult along the streets! 5. What mountains, what deserts do still separate us? 6. The letter which I have copied is very short. 7. Whoever does not understand a language cannot speak it. 8. Nobody has ever conquered without fighting. 9. We will write down all the words which you have learned. 10. Send him to prison, no matter what he says.

1. *Boy*, der Knabe, n, n. 2. *Pen*, die Feder, -, n. 3. *Shall* + soll. *To give* + geben, str. v. 4. *Tumult* + das Getümmel, s, -. *Along the streets*, Straßen auf (poet.); die — hinauf or entlang (prose). 5. *Mountain*, der Berg, es, e. *Desert*, die Wüste, -, n. *To separate*, trennen, wk. v. *Still*, noch. 6. *Letter*, der Brief, es, e. *To copy*, abschreiben (see Ex. XII., 6). *Very*, sehr. *Short* + kurz. 7. *Whoever*, wer. *To understand*, verstehen (137, 136, 2). *It*, here sie, since Sprache is feminine. *To speak* + sprechen, sprach, gesprochen. 8. *Nobody*, keiner. *Ever*, je, noch. *To conquer*, siegen, wk. v. *Without fighting*, render: that has not fought. *To fight*, streiten, stritt, gestritten (see 93, 1). 9. *To write down*, aufschreiben (see 137). *Word* + das Wort, es, -er (see 58). *To learn* + lernen, wk. v. 10. *To send* (see 119, 1). *Prison*, das Gefängniß, ffeß, ffe. *To*, here in's (contracted from in das). *No matter*, etc. (see 93, 4).

Exercise XVII.

94 to 100.

1. The one is going, the other is coming. 2. Some ladies are dancing in the other room. 3. Nobody is born (as) a master. 4. Everybody ought to know what is best for him. 5. Have you seen anybody in the garden? 6. People say that you are studying too much. 7. They do not believe him. 8. It is better to do something than nothing at all. 9. Thou

must have a little patience. 10. There were many stones and little bread. 11. All Germany lay in shame and woe. 12. The whole of Germany shall be our fatherland.

1. See Ex. II., 3. 2. *Lady*, die Dame, -, n. *To dance* + tanzen, wk. v. *Room*, das Zimmer, s, -. 3. *To be born* + geboren werden (see 95). 4. *Ought to know*, sollte wissen. *For* + für (w. acc.). *Best* + am besten. 5. *Anybody*, jemand. *Garden* + der Garten, s, ". 6. *People say* = one says, man sagt. *That*, conj., daß (bear in mind 344). *To study* + studi'eren, wk. v. (see 108, 4). 7. *They* = one, man (see 98). 8. *Something*, etwas. *Nothing at all*, gar nichts. 9. *Patience*, die Geduld. 10. *There were*, es gab, or, in the inverted order, gab es, and with elision, gab's (see 100). *Stone* + der Stein, es, e. *Bread* + das Brot, es, e or "e. 11. *To lie*, lay, lain, + liegen, lag, gelegen. *Germany*, Deutschland. *Shame*, die Schmach. *Woe*, der Schmerz (see 100 and 63, 1). 12. *The whole of G.* = all Germany (see 100). *Fatherland* + das Vaterland.

Exercise XVIII.

REMARK.—The following three Exercises are intended to make the student acquainted with the various changes of the *strong verbs*, as presented in paragraphs 120-133 of the Grammar. The mastery of these verbs will be most easily and conveniently obtained in connection with the reading and future grammar lessons.

The figures accompanying the verbs refer to the classes and divisions in the Grammar, pp. 38-43.

120 to 123—*The nouns occurring in this exercise will be found by turning back to Ex. 1-5.*

1. The dog has bitten (I., 1) my brother. 2. We suffered (I., 1) much while we were not under shelter. 3. The king rode (I., 1) through the city. 4. (The) Night will yield (I., 1) to (the) day. 5. The villain stole into the daughter's room. 6. The eagle has torn the mouse. 7. Our guests have fought bravely. 8. The maid is cutting (I., 1) the fruit. 9. The youth threw (I., 1) the salmon into the water. 10. The man screamed (I., 2) like a child.

2. *While*, während (conj., requires the verb to stand at the end of the sentence [344]). 3. *Through* + durch (w. acc.). 5. *To steal* = sneak,

schleichen (I., 1). 6. *To tear* (to pieces), zerreißen, zerriß, zerrissen (I., 1). 7. *To fight* = strive, streiten (I., 1). 9. *Into*, in (here w. acc.). 10. *Child*, das Kind, es, er.

Exercise XIX.

124 to 128—*For the nouns in this exercise see Ex. 1-10.*

1. The leaves are sprouting (II., 1) on the trees. 2. The Rhine was flowing (II., 1) gently. 3. Charles has jumped (III., 1) into the cold water. 4. The scholars found (III., 1) this mineral in the Fichtel-mountains. 5. Your general has won (III., 2) the battle. 6. Who will help (III., 3) me? 7. Recommend (IV.) me to the doctor. 8. Do not speak (IV.) so loud. 9. The cows have eaten (V., 1) the flowers. 10. The king was sitting (V., 2) on the throne.

1. *On*, auf (w. dat.). 2. *Gently*, ruhig. 3. *Springen*, to jump, takes sein for its auxiliary (266, 1). 5. *Battle*, die Schlacht, -, en. 6. *Helpen* + to help, governs the dative. 8. *Loud* + laut. *So* + so.

Exercise XX.

129 to 133—*For the nouns in this exercise see Ex. 1-15.*

1. My niece has driven (VI.) home. 2. They have not invited (VI.) us. 3. The student caught (VII., 1) a fish. 4. Will you hold (VII., 1) my shawl? 5. Why did the people run (VII., 2) out of the church? 6. Your teacher has called (VII., 2) you. 7. The smith lifted (VIII.) the anvil with one hand. 8. The snow melts (§ 133) in the sun. 9. Has the maid milked (§ 133) the cows? 10. The peasants have thrashed (VIII.) the grain.

1. *To drive* = ride in a carriage, fahren (VI.). *Home*, nach Hause, + heim. 2. *To invite*, einladen, lud ein, eingeladen (VI.). 3. *Fish*, n., + der Fisch, es, e. 5. *People*, die Menschen. *Out of*, aus, w. dat. 6. *Teacher*, der Lehrer, s, -. 8. *Snow* / der Schnee, s. *Sun* + die Sonne.

SECOND SERIES.

Exercise I.

REMARK.—In the Exercises of the Second Series frequent reference is made to German illustrations in the Grammar, which may serve the student as an aid in translating the English sentences into German. In such cases the paragraph containing such German illustrations is given in (), at the end of the sentence, or referred to in the foot-notes.

Words not explained in the foot-notes will be found in the Vocabulary, at the end of the volume.

Syntax of the Article—139, 141 to 146.

1. Humboldt and Goethe lived to an advanced age, but Schiller died comparatively young. (141). 2. Gold is more precious than silver (141). 3. Will you give me a pound of tea? 4. The thread of thought is broken (142). 5. The mixed throng of the ancient gods has vanished (142). 6. Students often lead a jolly life. 7. I am already losing reason and sense (143). 8. No earthly meat or drink suffices the fool (143). 9. You may write with a style, chisel, or quill (143). 10. We saw the great-grandmother, grandmother, mother, and child together in the close room (143). 11. What is that for? (267, 5). 12. Of what use is all joy and sorrow! (144). 13. What a busy company you are! (144). 14. Of what nationality is he? (144). 15. Philoktetes, who is all nature, leads Neoptolemus also back to nature (145). 16. Faust was called Magister, yea, Doctor (145).

1. Render *lived to* by erreichen, fol. by acc., to attain, + reach. *Advanced*, here hoch; see 71, last line. 3 and 4. For the construction, see

350. 5. *Mixed*, here *bunt*. 6. *To lead a jolly life*, in *Saus und Braus leben*. 7. See Series I., Ex. II., 3. 8. Translate: Not earthly is the fool's meat or drink. 9. *May*, use *fönnen*, 135, 3. 10. *In*, in, here *w.* dat. 11. Use the verb *soßen*; see 267, 5. 12. Translate: *of what use is*, by *was soll*, etc. 13. *What a*, *welch ein*. 14. Render: *of what nationality*, by *was für ein Landemann*. 15. For the word-order, see 344. *Lead*, here *bringen* (119, 2). 16. *To be called*, *heißen*, str. VII., 2. *Magi'ster*, *Do'ctor*, the same as in English.

Exercise II.

Syntax of the Article continued—147 to 150—110, 115.

1. The Guelfs lost the throne of Hanover. 2. The bust of Schiller is more beautiful than the bust of Socrates. 3. If you had been to Henry, what Henry was to you, you would now be the best [of] friends (147, 1). 4. He allows himself to be called Wallenstein (147, 1; 201). 5. This evening they play Minna von Barnhelm; Mr. S. plays [the part of] Tellheim. 6. The [statue of] Hercules is damaged (147, 1). 7. Moldavia and Wallachia are the Danubian Principalities. 8. The source of the Danube is in the Black-Forest. 9. "Winter is a man of honor" (147, 4). 10. In January we move into Kaiser-street (147, 4). 11. "My tears gush forth; the earth takes back her child" (148). 12. Even the Mameluke exhibits courage; but obedience is the ornament of the Christian (149). 13. The message I hear, but faith is wanting (me) (149). 14. Blood has been shed. 15. Let [them] reach me a cup of the best wine in [a vessel of] pure gold (150).

1. *Guelf*, pl. *Guelfs* (a princely family), *der Welf*, *en*, *en*. *Hanover*, *Hanno'ver*. 2. The gen. of *Schiller* is *Schiller's*, used without the article; while *Socrates*, which has the gen. like the nom., should be preceded by the article (see 147, 1, fourth line). 3. *To Henry* is here best translated by *dem Heinrich*, as *Heinrich*, without the article, would be ambiguous (147. 1).

4. *Allows*, translate by *lassen*, str. VII., 1. *To be called*, see 290, 3, b.
 5. *This evening*, use the acc. *They*, here *man*; see 341, 2, and 343, d.
M. v. B., title of a comedy by Lessing. 8. *To be*, here *sich befinden*, str.
 III., 1. 10. *Move*, when meaning *to change one's residence*, is *ziehen*, str.
 II., 2; see 341, 2, and 343, d. 11. From B. Taylor's translation of
Faust. Say: *The tear gushes forth, the earth has me again*. 13. *To be*
wanting, *fehlen*, with dat. of person. 14. *Has been shed* = has flowed.

Exercise III.

Syntax of the Article continued—151 to 158.

1. Why are the people running through the streets? (151).
 2. The cavalry had reached the river, but the infantry was far behind (151). 3. "The little god o' the world sticks to the same old way" (152). 4. The God who made the iron grow created no slaves (152). 5. Their language was full of noble sentiments. 6. There were better times. 7. Old Barbarossa keeps himself concealed in the mountain. 8. The cheeks of the marble [statue] are cold (153). 9. His head aches (154). 10. They have taken my coat. 11. She gently touched his shoulder (154). 12. Eggs cost one mark a dozen (156). 13. We see each other four times a year (156). 14. You have been the teacher and friend of my son. 15. The uncle and the god-father of the child were [present] at the baptism (158).

2. *Far behind*, *weit dahinten*. 3. *Sticks*, etc. = remains ever of the same kind. *Same*, *gleich*. 4. *Render made* by *ließ* (from *lassen*). For the order, see 341, 3, and 344. 5. *Full of* + *voll*, followed by gen. (182). 6. *There was, there were*, *es gab*, followed by acc. (236, 4). 7. *Barbarossa* + *Rotbart*, surname of Emperor Frederic I. (1152-1190). *Himself*, *sich*. *Concealed*, *verborgen*. *Sn*, here w. dat. 9. *Render: the head aches to him*. 11. Similar to the preceding sentence. 15. *At*, *bei*, w. dat.

Exercise IV.

Syntax of the Gender—159 to 163.

REMARK.—The *gender of nouns* has to be learned mainly by practice, and the student should therefore endeavor to learn with each German noun the article (*der, die, or das*) belonging to it. The rules in the Grammar (159, ff.), however, will be of great service; some in a practical way (*e. g.*, 159, 161, 3, 164), and others, because they will help the student in getting an insight into the “genius of the language.”

Wherever a large number of examples are given, as in these paragraphs, it will hardly repay the beginner to learn the *meanings* of all of them; the nouns under 160 might be mentioned, with their meanings, by the teacher, letting the pupil state the gender; while the gender of those under 161 may be determined by their form alone, without reference to their meaning.

1. (The) Queen Louisa was a noble woman. 2. The Danube, the Oder, the Elbe, the Weser, and the Rhine are the largest rivers of Germany. 3. Many prefer beautiful Spain to colder France. 4. The little boy lies in the cradle. 5. Thou art a heathen. 6. The witches were dancing on the heath. 7. The workman has placed his earnings in the bank. 8. The merit of the minister is great. 9. The boy has again lost his knife. 10. Bring me the third volume of Bancroft's history. 11. Is not this blue ribbon too dark? 12. The knight has a shield, the merchant a sign-board. 13. What a fool you are! 14. In the gate [there] is a small door. 15. The marble of Carrara is white. 16. “Bands of robbers move about.”

3. *Prefer*, *ziehen* — *vor* (see 137; 350). 4. *Little boy*, *das Knäblein* (161, 3). 5. *Heathen*, see 162, 3 (435, 3), where also some of the nouns in the following sentences are to be found. 7. *Placed*, here *gebracht*. *Earnings*, p. 59. *In*, here *auf*, w. acc. 13. *What a*, see 92, 2, 3. For word-order, see 3. sentence.

Exercise V.

Syntax of the Gender continued—164 to 169.

1. Humility and gentleness are Christian virtues; yet pride is also found even among Christians. 2. On Wednesday the city was illuminated. 3. What is your answer? 4. The girl

has taken leave; all trace of her is lost. 5. Hermann has chosen the exiled maiden (166). 6. The angel said to Mary: Blessed [art] thou among women (166). 7. The young lady, as a guest, was treated with especial esteem. 8. Mary Stuart said to Elizabeth: I am your *king*; and the Hungarian nobility exclaimed: We will die for our *king*, Maria Theresa! 9. They step forward, a lady here, a gentleman there; they wish to dance. 10. All are running, saving, rescuing (168). 11. "Then may delight and distress, and worry and success, alternately follow, as best they can." 12. He spoke while leaving the room. 13. The bishop was preaching; all listened in silence, each returning to his own thoughts. 14. The fair one descended from her stately castle. 15. Bismarck has accomplished great things for Germany.

1. *Is also found*, translate: *one finds also*, using the inverted order (after *bennoch*).—*Among*, here *bei*. 2. *On Wednesday*, am *Mittwoch*. The adverbial phrase introducing the sentence, the inverted order is required (343, d). 4. *All trace of her*, translate: *her trace*. 6. *Blessed*, *gebenedeiet*; the *be-*, in the obsolete verb *benedeien*, *to bless*, is of course no prefix, but the first syllable of the Latin *bene* (*benedicere*); hence the prefix *ge-* in the p. p. (see 166). 7. *Young lady*, *das junge Mädchen* (see 167). 8. *Mary*, as a historical name, *Mari'a*; in other cases usually *Mari'e*. 9. *Step forward* may be rendered by *hervorkommen* (see 168; 137). 11. B. T.'s version of F., 1756–8 (see 168). *To follow alternately*, *mit einander wechseln* (lit. to exchange with each other). 12. *While leaving* = while (*indem*) he left. Bear in mind that *indem* introduces a dependent clause (341, 3, and 344). 12 and 13. See 168, last sentence. *In silence*, *stillschweigend*. *Each returning* = while each returned. *To his own thoughts* = into himself. 14. The words *holde Schöne* (gracious fair one) in 169 are perhaps best rendered by *fair one* alone. 15. *Great things*, *Großes* (169).

Exercise VI.

Syntax of Singular and Plural—170 to 177.

1. We are reading the history of Germany under the Henrys and Ottos. 2. Will your grace be present at the

representation of "Wallenstein"? 3. Most of the gentry were in the country. 4. Here is a list of the conflagrations and deaths during the week. 5. We have our vacation about Easter. 6. Nearly three hundred thousand men were besieging the city (175). 7. His father is bent with old age; he is over ninety years old. 8. Germany lies between the forty-seventh and fifty-fifth degrees, north latitude. 9. The third and fourth verses are usually omitted. 10. Why do these pupils hold their hands before their mouths? 11. Three hundred miners have lost their lives. 12. All raised their hands.

1. *Under* + *unter*, here w. dat. Die Heinrichs, die Ottonen. 2. *Your grace*, *Euer Gnaden*, usually abbreviated into *Ew. Gnaden*. *To be present at*, *beiwohnen* (sep. comp.), w. dat. In regard to the number of the verb, see 311, 2. 3. *In the country*, *auf dem Lande* (as opposed to *in the city*). 7. *Bent with old age*, *vor Alter gebückt* (175, 353). 8. *Between*, *zwischen*, here w. dat. (see 177). 9. See 177. *Are omitted*, translate *are not sung* (werden, etc.). 10. *Do — hold* = hold (see I. Series, Ex. II. 3). See 177, 343, a.

Exercise VII.

Syntax of the Cases, Nominative—178, 179, 270.

1. The ages of the past are to us a book [closed] with seven seals. 2. To stroll with you, (Sir) Doctor, is honor and profit [unto me]. 3. The decrees of Heaven are the best for man. 4. Henry will become [a] soldier. 5. Everybody imagines himself to be a wise man; but this fancy does not make one wise. 6. I come as [a] messenger of the court. 7. Which prince is called the "silent"? And which the "conqueror"? 8. He is looked upon as a good-for-nothing fellow. 9. I dare not call myself a favorite of Fortune. 10. It is better to be called a thief than to be one.

1 and 2. See 178. 3-6. See 179, 1. 3. *For man*, *für den Menschen*. 4. *I shall become*, *ich werde werden*. *I will become*, *ich will werden*. 5. *Wise*

man, to be rendered by the adjective used substantively. Translate: *does not make one wise* = makes not the wise [*man*] (162, 3). 7. *The "silent,"* der Schweiger (see 179, 2). 9 and 10. *To call*, in a bad sense, may be rendered by *schelten*, str. III., 3. *To be one*, einer zu sein.

Exercise VIII.

Syntax of the Cases continued, Genitive—180 to 183.

1. The love of God surpasses all understanding. 2. The poets speak frequently of the invisible hand of Fate. 3. Lessing admired the taste of the ancient artists. 4. You are a dead man! 5. Humboldt found that a certain height of the water was of the same age as certain rude monuments of human industry. 6. The maiden offered them the best of all gifts, the most beautiful of all flowers. 7. Five [members] of the order had fallen the victims of their temerity. 8. Three Prussians fought their way through a hundred of the enemy. 9. I will show you something beautiful. 10. Does not this forged paper show that they wish to pledge us to no good [purpose]? 11. Are you not tired of the long quarrel? 12. The dead are freed from their bodies. 13. Our horses are impatient for the stable.

1. *Surpasses*, ist höher als (or denn). 2. *Of*, von, w. dat. *Fate* + das Fatum (180, 4). 3. The use of the possessive pronoun, as in the last sentence, 180, 4, is not to be imitated. 4. *A dead man*, in this phrase, des Todes (180, 5). 5. *Height of the water*, der Wasserstand (see 180, 5). *The same*, here ein. 6. *Offer*, here anbieten, str. II., 2 (see 180, 7). 8. *Fight one's way through*, sich durchschlagen, sep., str. VI. *Enemy*, use the plural. 9. *Something beautiful*, see 181, (230). 10. See p. 66, second line. *No good (purpose)*, nichts Gutes. 11-13. See 181 and 183.

Exercise IX.

Syntax of the Cases; Genitive continued—184 to 188.

1. Not all those who scoff at their chains are free. 2. Release me from a proof of my nobility. 3. In 1848 many

Germans were exiled. 4. One cannot always banish gloomy thoughts. 5. The shepherd pitied the old nobleman. 6. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." 7. Early in the morning the birds sing the most sweetly. 8. In the afternoon we usually go out for a walk. 9. "Oh the Frenchman," exclaims Lessing, "who had no understanding to consider this, and no heart to feel this!" 10. Oh the unfortunate prisoner, to whom it is not granted to breathe the fresh air!

2. *Release from*, entlassen, w. gen. (str. VII., 1). *Proof of nobility*, die Ahnenprobe. 3. *In 1848* (see 226, 1). 4. *Banish*, here sich entschlagen, w. gen. (str. VI.; see 185). 5. *Nobleman*, der Edelmann, or (poetically) der hohe Herr (see 186). 6. "*Regardeth the life of*" = pities, sich erbarmen, w. gen. 7. *Early in the morning*, see 187 (under *Time*). *The most sweetly*, see 300, 2. *Sweet*, here schön. 8. *Go out for a walk*, spazieren gehen; ich gehe spazieren, etc. (290, 2). 9 and 10. See 188.

Exercise X.

Syntax of the Cases ; Dative—189, 190.

1. Life's unmixed joy has fallen to the share of no mortal. 2. License, exempt from punishment, mocks at morals. 3. He defends them, instead of accusing them. 4. One can wrench nothing from Nature with levers and screws. 5. Faust cursed everything that ensnares the soul with enticing visions. 6. The governor bore Tell a grudge. 7. Shall we yield to this impulse? 8. The images of the night receded before the dawning day. 9. Do not defy the king's commands. 10. Take care whom you trust! 11. The minister gives place to the prince. 12. The mother watched the play of her children.

1. Compare with these sentences the German examples under 190, p. 69 (see also 350). *Exempt from punishment*, strafflos. 5. *Enticing visions* (B. T.), Lock- und Gaufelwerk. 6. *To bear a grudge*, grollen, w. dat.

10. Proverb: Traue, schaue wem. (The verbs are in the imperative: Trust, (but) look whom (you trust). 11. Give place to, nachstehen, str. VI., w. dat.

Exercise XI.

Syntax of the Cases ; Dative continued—191 to 197—Accusative—198 to 202.

1. Hide from me the surging crowd. 2. Nobody should forfeit the right which Nature has given him. 3. The Turks have their swords set with diamonds. 4. It was hard for the emperor in hot and in cold weather. 5. Fortune favored their wishes in the beginning. 6. The black suit is not becoming to him. 7. Will you pay me now? 8. I have paid the money to your father. 9. How often do we imagine life [to be] other than it is! 10. "You see a man, as others be" (198). 11. Teach me to do what is right. 12. You must send for the physician. 13. He will give you the lie. 14. I feel as though I were born an avenger of my kinsman. 15. The ridicule of the foreigners grieves me to the very heart.

2. *Should*, pret. of *soßen*, 135, 5. *Given*, here *vergönnt*. 3. *Sword*, der Säbel, s, -; the plural Säbels, which occurs in Lessing, is colloquial and incorrect (60). The ethical dative, *bir*, in this example (192), has very much the force of the English *I tell you*. 4. *It is hard for*, es wird sauer, w. dat. *In*, here *bei*. 5. *In the beginning*, anfangs. 6. *Becoming*, passend (see 195). 7 and 8. See 196. 9. *Imagine*, denken (see 197). *Other*, translate by the adv. anders. 13. *To give the lie*, Lügen strafen. 14. *Born* + geboren (see 127). Translate: I feel myself born as the a. of my k. 15. *To the very heart*, in tiefster Seele.

Exercise XII.

Syntax of the Cases ; Accusative continued—203 to 209.

1. Her jealousy proved stronger than her sympathy. 2. The Saxons sided with the French. 3. The boy told you a

lie on his own account. 4. Your honor and his happiness are at stake (207). 5. I shall not retreat one step. 6. We saw a few wanderers travel along this road; but the main body marched down the upper valley. 7. The messenger may be here at any moment. 8. Alexander von Humboldt travelled for years. 9. The general made [the soldiers] attend prayers early in the morning. 10. You must leave town this very night. 11. Mæros, with a dagger concealed under his garment, stole up to Dionysius, the tyrant. 12. The culprit knelt upon his cloak, his neck already bared.

1. *To prove stronger than*, es gewinnen über (w. acc.). 2. *To side with*, es halten mit (see 236, 6). 3. *To tell one a lie*, Einem etwas vorlügen. *On one's own account*, auf eigene Rechnung. 5. *Not — one*, kein. 6. *Travel*, when speaking of a number of persons, may be rendered by ziehen (str. II., 2). *Along this road* (see 207, 2. *Main body*, der Haufe. 7. *At any moment* = every moment (acc.). 8. *Travel*, here reisen; not, as in 6, ziehen. *For years*, Jahre lang. 9. *Made*, here to be translated by lassen. *To attend prayers*, Betstunde halten. *Early*, here gleich (immediately). 10. *This very night*, noch diese Nacht. 11. *Mæros* = Mörös, a proper name. *With a dagger*, etc., use the absolute acc. (see 209). *Stole up to*, pret. of schleichen (str. I., 1), followed by zu.

Exercise XIII.

Syntax of the Adjective—210 to 212.

1. The delivery at the post-office of this city takes place every hour. 2. He has fed us on dainties and cooling froth. 3. Doctor Faust's dog was a very droll animal. 4. The marksman fired at random. 5. Three Rhenish feet are somewhat more than three English feet; and ten Flemish pounds are equal to ten kilograms. 6. The Dutch were a good-natured, orderly, commercial people; they enjoyed the luxurious fruits of their blessed industry and were watchful over the laws, which were their benefactors. 7. The government of the

grand-duchy of Baden is very liberal. 8. Woe to you, if you touch his worthy ancestral lumber. 9. They talk nothing but nonsense.

1. *Of this city*, to be rendered by the adj. *hierfig*. *Takes place every hour* = is an hourly one (see 211, 1). 2. *On*, here *mit* (after *nähren*). 3. *Very droll*, *pubelnärrisch*; “*pubel* is occasionally used as an intensive” (Ha.). 5. *Rhenish feet*, etc. (see p. 75, second line). *Somewhat more*, *etwas mehr* (see 175). 7. *The government of the g.-d. of B.* (see 212, 3). 8. *Ancestral lumber*; this is B. T.’s translation of *Hausrat*, in the sense of *old furniture*. 9. *Nothing but*, *lauter* (indeclinable).

Exercise XIV.

Syntax of the Adjective continued—213 to 217.

1. One fine day the cage was empty. 2. The Egyptian pyramids have been called [the] silent keepers of lifeless treasures. 3. Such an excellent monarch, as (the) Emperor William, is dear to his people. 4. In the army, there is many an officer of great courage and bloody fame. 5. He who never ate his bread in sorrow does not know you, ye heavenly powers. 6. I salute you, noble lords, and you, fair ladies! 7. You lazy fellows are now kept on short allowance. 8. Since the acquisition of the two large houses we have room for one hundred guests. 9. The count treated us to good white wine. 10. [The] following pretty song is by Heine.

1. *One fine day*, may be expressed by the adverbial genitive (followed, of course, by the inverted order). 2. *Have been called* = one has called, etc. 3. *Such*, see 91, 3. *Dear to his people*, *bei dem Volke beliebt*. 4. *There is*, *gibt es* (followed by the acc.; see 205, Rem.). *Many a* + *manch ein*. *Great* = high. 5. *He who* = whoever, 93, 3. *In sorrow* = with tears. *To know*, *kennen* (119). 6. *I salute you* = be saluted [by] me (dat.). *Lord*, *der Herr*, n, en. *And you, fair ladies*, repeat the p. p. *gegrüßt* (= saluted, you, fair ladies!). 7. *To keep on s. a.*, *Einem den Brotkorb höher hängen* (see 216, 2, last sentence), lit. *to hang the bread-basket higher for any one*. 9. *To treat to* + *traktieren mit* (w. dat.). 10. *By*, *von*. *Heine*, the German lyric poet.

Exercise XV.

Syntax of the Adjective continued—218 to 221.

1. My desire is great, but my power is weak. 2. Your faith will save you. 3. Who could hate this kind old man? 4. If I am fortunate enough to get possession of them, I shall send them to you. 5. The soldiers fought hand to hand. 6. Her life was full of sorrows and sickness. 7. People begin with little things and end with great ones. 8. Körner's Sword-song begins with the words: "Thou sword at my left [side]." 9. Birds of a feather flock together. 10. She has spoken English from her childhood. 11. How is this in French? 12. High officials have been discharged. 13. The new servant has an agreeable appearance. 14. He translated the verse into his beloved German (220).

3. *Who could . . .*, wer könnte . . . *Hate* = be enemy to, feind sein (w. dat.). 4. See 219. *To get possession of*, habhaft werden (w. gen.). 5. *To fight hand to hand*, handgemein werden. 6. *Full of*, see 219, 1. 7. *People*, man (one). *Little things, great ones*, to be rendered by the adjective-substantive in the singular (see 220). 9. *Birds*, etc. = like loves like = like and like associate gladly (see 220). 10. *From childhood*, von klein an, von Jugend auf, von Kind auf. 11. *In*, auf. 12. *High* = in a high position, hochgestellt (see 221, 4).

Exercise XVI.

Syntax of Comparative and Superlative—222 to 225—(341 to 345, the largest type).

1. When was the theatre the most crowded?—When Booth played Richelieu. 2. This fact points to a highly interesting natural phenomenon. 3. The German word "Fürst" is originally a superlative, and, like the English "first," signifies the foremost. 4. The noun "Eltern" is a comparative.

5. We study the modern languages. 6. I am more to blame than he. 7. The peasant was more stupid than malicious. 8. The larger of these two houses belongs to my parents. 9. The mill is running. 10. If the wind is blowing, the mill runs. 11. Yesterday the mill was not running, because the wind did not blow the whole day. 12. If I were not Alexander, I should like to be Diogenes.

1. *When?* (interrogative adv.) + wann? *When* (subord. conj.) = als. 2. *To point to*, deuten auf (w. acc.). *Natural phenomenon*, das Naturereigniß, -ffes, -ffe. 3. Order: *and signifies, like the E. "first," the foremost.* Like, wie. 6. *To be to blame*, schuld sein. 8. Use the superlative (225). *Two*, use beide. 9. *To run*, here gehen. 11. *The whole day*, den ganzen Tag. 12. *I should like to be*, ich möchte sein (but in what order?).

Exercise XVII.

Syntax of the Numerals—226 to 228—79—(229, three lines).

1. The testimony of two witnesses always establishes the truth. 2. Goethe was born on August 28, 1749. 3. What time is it? It is a quarter past five. 4. We will meet at a quarter of six, ten minutes before the train leaves. 5. There were twelve of them, when they arrived (227). 6. One says jokingly: Eleven means (the) sin, because it transgresses the ten commandments. 7. It belongs to [the character of] a great man, both to treat trifles as trifles, and important matters as important matters. 8. Give me eight yards and a half of this cloth. 9. This package weighs two pounds and a half. 10. The transatlantic cable was laid between 1860 and 1870. 11. My friend is a man about fifty years old. 12. Bring me a bottle of the wine of the year 1852.

1. Testimony, der Mund, es. (This term occurs in the proverb under 236.) Translate *always* by the adjective *all*, with the German equivalent of *truth*. *To establish*, here fund thun (or machen). 3. *What time is it?* Wie viel ist die Uhr? 4. *Before* (subord. conj.), ehe. *To leave* (of a train, etc.),

abfahren, str. VI., sep. 6. *Means* = is, ist. 7. *Both — and*, beides, see 228, 1. 8. *Eight and a half*, see 229 and 175. 9. *Two and a half*, see 229 and 175. 10. *Between 1860 and 1870*, in den sechziger Jahren. 11. *A man about fifty years old*, ein Fünfziger. 12. *Wine of the year 1852*, Achtzehnhundertzweiundfünfziger.

Exercise XVIII.

REMARK.—The following Exercises on the pronouns involve mainly what is printed in the largest type in the Grammar ; whenever other topics are involved, special attention is called to it in the foot-notes.

Exercises to be written in connection with the paragraphs in smaller type will be found in the Fourth Series.

Syntax of the Pronouns—230, 1, 2, 233, 234, (231).

1. "Spirit sublime, thou gav'st me, gav'st me all for which I prayed." 2. How old are you, if I may ask? 3. Please, tell me where you are living at present. 4. I have heard nothing of him. 5. No greeting to my sweetheart! I won't consent to it. 6. When you go to school, be well prepared. 7. What do you think of the matter? 8. I do not think much of it. 9. This pen is poor ; I cannot write with it. 10. Do not open the cage ; there is a bird in it. 11. This is a useful book ; you can learn a great deal from it. 12. Yonder is his house ; an oak-tree stands near it.

1. *For which*, warum (lit. wherefore). 2. *May*, darf; use *Sie* for the subject. 3. Translate *please* by the adverb *gefälligst* (after the indirect object *mir*); use *Sie* for the subject. 4. *While of him* is to be translated literally, by the prep. with the pers. pron., *to it*, in the following sentence, *of it*, *with it*, etc., in 8, 9, and ff. examples, should be rendered by *davon*, *damit*, etc. (234). 5. *No greeting* is in the acc., a transitive verb (such as *bringen*) being understood. *I won't consent to it* = I won't listen to it, *ich will davon nichts hören*. B. T. has: *I'll resent it*. 6. *When* = whenever + *wenn* (subord. conj.). *To*, in, w. acc. *Be well prepared* = have yourself well prepared ; use *ich* for the subject. 7. *To think of*, *halten von* ; use *du* for the subject. 8. *Of it* = thereof. 9. *Poor*, here

schlecht. *With it* = therewith (of course to be placed before the infinitive ; 350). 10. *Do not open* = open not. *In it* = therein. 11. *This* + *das*, or *daß*. *A great deal* = much. *From it* = there — out. 12. *Near*, *bei*.

Exercise XIX.

Syntax of the Pronouns continued—235, 236, including the small type under 4.

1. It had been raining and freezing, so that the roads were [very] slippery; but now it is thawing. 2. We had company yesterday; there was dancing, singing, and playing. 3. "Now, whither shall we go?" 4. Three students went across the Rhine. 5. His youthful companion walked briskly at his side. 6. There are wheels that are made of paper. 7. There were many ladies who did not dance. 8. "Hey, there we (they) had Westphalian ham." 9. He is afraid, and he repents having been so wicked. 10. In this sense, you may venture it. 11. She thinks you are gone; and half and half you are so. 12. He wished to be a senator, and now he is one.

1. *It had been raining* = it had rained. *So that*, *so daß*. *The roads are slippery* may be rendered by the imp. verb *es glatteist* (see 547, 1, 2). Notice that the second clause is *dependent*, and that the order in the third clause should be *inverted*, on account of *now*. 2. *There was*, etc., to be rendered by the passive voice with the imp. subject *es* (236, 2). 3. In place of *we* use the imp. *es*. 4. *Students*, here *Bursche*. *Went*, translated by *gehen* (str. II., 2). *Across*, *über*, here *w. acc.* 5. *Youthful*, here *blühenb.* *At his side*, *ihm zur Seite*. 6. *There are*, 236, 4. In the relative clause the verb stands, of course, at the end. 7. *Did not dance*, see 274, 6. (What is said of the Present applies to the Preterite as well.) 8. *We (they) had* = there was. 9. *I am afraid*, *es ist mir bange*. *I repent*, *es reut mich*. *Having been* . . . = that he has been . . . 11. *You are*, use the subjunctive. *Gone* may be rendered by the p. p. of *entfliehen*, str. II., 2, to escape. *So*, see 236, 6. 12. Translate *one* by *es*.

Exercise XX.

Syntax of the Pronouns continued—237, 238, 239 (including 1 and 2), 240, 241.

1. The humble [person] conquers himself. 2. Humility does not boast. 3. He is taking liberties. 4. Hermann and Dorothea nodded to each other and greeted each other in the mirror of the water. 5. The king and the emperor made war upon each other. 6. *Mine* and *thine* are the causes of all contention. 7. Did you see your father? 8. Whither will your presumption lead you? 9. Behold the arrogance of the man whom you have led through your bridal room to the throne! 10. You have done your duty; I shall do mine (240).

3. *To take liberties* = to permit one's self liberties. 5. *To make war upon*, befehdn, bekriegen, w. acc. 6. Put the verb in the singular (239). 7. *Your father*, Ihr Herr Vater (polite). *Especial attention is called to the caution in 239, 2.* Sentences 8–10 may each be given in three different ways, with du, Sie, ihr.

Exercise XXI.

Syntax of the Pronouns continued—244, 245 (including 1), 246–248.

1. [Much] as I yearn to see you, I have a secret horror of that man. 2. Voltaire's works are written in a skeptical spirit; woe to him who does not read them with a skeptical spirit! 3. The voice of this young woman is much admired. 4. William and Charles do not agree about the weather; the latter desires it dry, the former damp. 5. He urges the validity of this paper. 6. Is that your neighbor? 7. Mephistopheles said to Faust: That is the way to deal with witches. 8. Who else, but you in Vienna, is to blame for that? 9. The

minstrel is silent with regard to that ; politeness compels him to be so. 10. According to this you are right ; but I have an entirely different reading. 11. Those who have got their lessons may go to the theatre. 12. She spent the alms with the same fidelity as before ; the poor enjoyed them.

1. *Of*, *vor*. (For the attributive adjective, see 212, 1.) 2. Notice that *are written* denotes a state or condition, not action ; hence, *sein* (and not *werden*) should be used (273, 1 and 2). 3. *Young woman*, *das junge Frauenzimmer* (see 159, 1). *Is admired* ; in this case an action is expressed (= people admire), and not a state or condition ; hence, the passive voice (*werden*, not *sein*) is required. 4. *Do not agree about*, *sind nicht derselben Ansicht über* (w. acc.). 5. *To urge the validity of*, *geltend machen* (245). 8. *But, als*. *For that*, see 246. 9. *With regard to that* = of that. *To be so* = to be that. 10. *To be right* + *recht haben*. 11. *Those who*, see 247. *Got*, *gemacht*. *May*, *use können*. *To*, in (w. acc.).

Exercise XXII.

Syntax of the Pronouns continued—249 (including 1 and 2), 250 to 253.

1. Nathan was generosity itself. 2. He who digs a pit for others falls into [it] himself. 3. Even the friends did not approve of the union, because the young people were too unequal. 4. Reflection tells me that I am not able to pursue this course ; benevolent powers ! show me the right way ! 5. What do I care in whose forest we are ? 6. Who has robbed the lioness of her young ? 7. What is the meaning of your speech ? 8. What monstrous deed do you demand from me ? 9. What kind of paper is that ? 10. What a beautiful painting ! 11. See, what beautiful cloth I have bought for you.

1. Use the article before *generosity* (149, page 54). 4. *Reflection*, use the article. *To be able*, *vermögen* (compound of *mögen*, 135, 4). *To pursue a course*, *einen Weg verfolgen*. 5. *What do I care*, *was kümmert es mich*.

6. *To rob one of something*, Einem etwas rauben, or Einen einer Sache berauben.
 8. *Monstrous deed*, das Ungeheure. 11. *Cloth*, here der Stoff (es, e). *For you*, either für dich, or the dat. without preposition.

Exercise XXIII.

Syntax of the Pronouns continued—255, 256 (including 3), 257 to 263.

1. A person who puts on rouge is disgusting to me (255).
2. He who will not listen [to advice] must suffer. 3. A splendid word is at [your] command for what enters, or does not enter, the human brain. 4. You must earn [anew] what you have inherited from your ancestors, in order [really] to possess it. 5. Pitch defileth. 6. Whoever wants to become a master must practise while young. 7. A thing, whose design is so obvious, cannot be called accidental. 8. Wallenstein speaks of moments when man is nearer the soul of the world than usual. 9. There was a time when the land of the Swiss was not free. 10. Tell me something else. 11. He earns at least something. 12. I have bought a pound of cherries. Do you want some? 13. Did he say anything? 14. Many are called, but few are chosen. 15. I have much to tell you.

1. *To put on rouge*, sich schminken. 2. *He who* = whoever (93, 3). Translate *suffer* by fühlen. 3. *To be at — command*, zu Diensten stehen (256). Notice that *breingehen* (= *dareingehen*) means *to enter it*; hence, if a prepositional phrase is used, *brein* must be omitted. 5. Render: *He who touches pitch soils himself*. *To touch*, angreifen, str. I., 1. 6. See 256, 3. *Must practise* = practises. *While young* = early. 7. *A thing* = that + das (257). *To be obvious*, in die Augen leuchten. 8. *When*, see 258. *Man*, man. *Soul of the world* (God), der Weltgeist. *Usual* = at other times, sonst. 9. *There is*, es giebt (205). *When*, see 258. 10. *Something else*, etwas (was) ander(e)s (260). 11. *At least something*, wenigstens etwas, or doch immer was. 12. *Some*, referring to a noun mentioned, welcher, e, es (260). 15. Use *haben* with the infinitive preceded by *zu*.

Exercise XXIV.

Syntax of the Verb—264 to 266. Haben and Sein.

1. The groom rode up and down [for] an hour. 2. The pedestrian has been in the city; he went there and back in one hour. 3. The watch went once, but now it stops. 4. The children have gone to school; school has commenced. 5. That has pleased him very much. 6. The carpenter fell from the roof; his assistant probably fell too. 7. The horse has drawn the wagon into the barn. 8. The cranes have gone south. 9. We moved yesterday (266). 10. The travellers have not yet arrived. 11. The rope broke, and the light went out. 12. The apprentice fell asleep and slept [for] three hours. 13. If the fellow had not drunk so much, he would not have fallen into the lake and been drowned. 14. All this has happened before. 15. No consolation has been left me.

1. The compound tenses (perf. or pluperf.) should be used in this and the following sentences. *Up and down*, hin und her, lit. auf und nieder. 2. *There and back*, hin und her, or hin und zurück. 4. *To school*, in, w. acc. and def. art. 5. *Very much*, sehr. 6. *Probably fell too*, to be expressed by the future perfect (279; 266). 8. *Have gone*, perf. tense of gehen (str. II, 2). *South* + nach Süden (266). 13. *If*, etc., wenn, w. plup. subj. *To be drowned*, ertrinken (266, 2). 14. *Has happened before* = has already been there (266, 3). 15. *To be left* = to remain (266, 3).

Exercise XXV.

Syntax of the Verb—267, 1, 2, 3, 135. Können—Dürfen—Mögen.

1. He could not [do] otherwise. 2. They might draw you into their toils. 3. Do you know Italian? 4. Do you know this gentleman? 5. Do you know who this gentleman is?

6. Then, too, you may show yourself without restraint. 7. Nobody is allowed to hunt without [a] license. 8. Posterity very likely will hesitate to subscribe to this judgment. 9. The sight of the works of God gives strength to the angels, though nobody can comprehend them (267, 3). 10. You may keep the goblet. 11. Who may that fellow in a green coat be? 12. I like to grant her whatever is consistent with my duty. 13. I should not like to have him hear of it. 14. The child is not fond of soup.

2. *Might*, pret. subj. of können. *To draw into one's toils*, in sein Garn ziehen. 3, 4, 5. *To know*, when practical ability is implied (such as to speak a language) = können; *to know*, in the sense of *be acquainted with* = kennen; *to know*, meaning *to have learned by heart* = wissen. Ex.: Ich kenne das Gedicht, I am acquainted with the poem; ich weiß das G., I have memorized the poem; ich kann das G., I can recite the poem (the latter two being, in this case, equivalent). Wissen usually takes a clause or its equivalent for its object: Ich weiß, wo er wohnt; ich weiß sein Haus (know where it is); ich kenne sein Haus (am acquainted with it, can tell it). 6. This is a free version of the example under 267, 2, 1. *Without restraint*, frei. 7. *License* (to hunt), der Jagdschein, s, c. 8. See 267, 2, 4. 11. *Fellow in a green coat*, der Grünrock, s, -e. 13. *To hear of* (what has been said), wieder erfahren (str. VI.). *To have him hear of it* = that he should hear of it (267, 3). 14. *To be fond of* = to like, mögen.

Exercise XXVI.

Syntax of the Verb continued — 267, 4, 5, 6, 7. Müssen — Sollen — Wollen — Lassen.

Special attention is called to the important idiomatic phrases under 267, 6 (small type).

1. You must not let the dog run into the street without a muzzle. 2. No sound shall strike upon my ear a second time, unless it should convey a special meaning. 3. A miller, who never thought of wandering, must be a poor miller. 4. A metre of this velvet is to cost eight *thaler*. 5. The treasure

of the Nibelungen is said to lie [buried] in the Rhine. 6. Should you see him, tell him we could not wait any longer. 7. What are you going to do with the dagger? 8. The prince was about to die when the news arrived. 9. The witness claims to have seen the defendant. 10. The witness is said to have seen the defendant. 11. He claims to have deceived me for a good purpose. 12. The poor woman did not utter a complaint.

1. *Remark.*—Of two infinitives the one dependent upon the other stands first, hence: *laufen lassen*. 2. *Strike upon my ear* = resound, erschallen (w. dat. of pers. pron.). *Meaning*, here *Sinn*. *Convey*, here *begründen*. 3. *Who never thought of* = to whom . . . never occurred, einfallen (w. dat.). See 267, 4. According to the regular order *fiel* would stand last. 5. *Nibelungen*, the people, or family, in possession of the Nibelungen hoard. 6. *We could not wait any longer* = we had (*subj.*) not been able to wait [any] longer; see the remark under 1, in this exercise. 7. *Are you going to do*, to be rendered by the present tense of *wollen*. 8. *Was about to*, see 267, 6. *When*, *als*. 9, 10. (See 267, 5, 6.) 11. *For a good purpose*, zu einem guten Zwecke. 12. *Did not utter* = let resound no, etc.

Exercise XXVII.

Syntax of the Verb continued—268 to 273. The Passive.

Special attention is called to the use of the reflexive in 272, and to the examples under 273, 2.

1. If assistance is rendered them, they can carry on the business. 2. All were happy; there was much laughing and singing. 3. Yesterday they did not play. 4. The letter was delivered through a porter; it was read by the whole family (269). 5. We were early taught to respect old age. 6. The girls were taught dancing. 7. Of what was he accused, of theft or of high-treason? 8. The poor should always be remembered (271). 9. That is easily said, but not so easily done. 10. "Released from ice are brook and river." 11. The

basin is bordered by mountains. 12. A contrast of perfections and imperfections is required to [produce] the ridiculous. 13. This point has been much contested. 14. Homer was without doubt diligently read in olden times. 15. The spy was without ceremony fastened to a branch and hanged.

1. *To render assistance* = to help + helfen, str. III., 3 (w. dat.). 2. *There was*, etc., to be expressed by the passive. 3. Use the passive with the subject es, or, placing the adverb first, without subject. 5. *To teach*, lehren; use the passive with es for subject and the dat. of person. (The construction in the example under 270, 1, is not to be imitated.) 6. *To teach something*, unterrichten in einer Sache. 7. *Of what*, gen. of was. 9. Use lassen. See 272. 10. See 273, 2. *Released*, befreit. In 10 and 11 no action, but a state or condition, is expressed. 14. In this sentence sein or werden may be used, with scarcely any difference of meaning, but present usage would favor ward. *Without doubt*, unstreitig; but *no doubt*, ohne Zweifel. *In olden times*, vor Alters. (In other instances, the substitution of sein for werden may essentially change the meaning of the sentence, e. g., die Stadt wurde verbrannt = people were burning it, it was on fire; die Stadt war verbrannt = lay in ashes.) 15. *Without ceremony*, ohne weiteres. *To*, an, w. acc.

Exercise XXVIII.

Syntax of the Verb continued—274, 275. Tenses.

1. How bright is the sun, how smiling the field! 2. He that goes borrowing, goes sorrowing. 3. They imitate the example set at Linz; the armies desert him; they curse the memory of the traitor. 4. I have (already) been here seven days. 5. I have only been here seven days. 6. Who knows who will command us to-morrow? (274, 5.) 7. He does no longer rummage in empty words. 8. Our friends were formerly living in the country, but at present they are working in the city. 9. The doctor went out to the steward's and found the young man on the floor among Charlotte's children;

some of them were crawling over him, others were teasing him. 10. That was a bold word!

2. Say: To borrow makes sorrows (274, 2; 288). 3. *Set*, gegeben. *Linz*, a city in Austria. *The example set at Linz*; gegeben, being used attributively, must precede the noun and be declined; zu Linz depends upon gegeben, and therefore must precede it (353). Hence, we have to render the phrase: "The at Linz given example." 4 and 5. See 274, 4. This use of the present tense is one to which most students find it difficult to accustom themselves. The adverb schon, in such cases, implies that the time mentioned seems long, while the adverb erst conveys the opposite idea. Analogous to this use of the present tense is the use of the preterite (in German) for the pluperfect (in English); e. g., We had already been there three days, wir waren schon drei Tage da. 7. Exceptionally, the English emphatic form (with *do*) may be retained in German (see 274, 6). 8. *Were living, are working*, see 274, 6. *In the country*, auf dem Lande. 9. *Doctor*, physician, der Arzt, der Doctor (der Medicus). *To crawl over*, herumkrabbeln auf, here with dat.

Exercise XXIX.

Syntax of the Verb continued—276 to 279. Tenses.

1. I have enjoyed the happiness of this earth. 2. Schiller has written a history of the Revolt of the United Netherlands. 3. The king raised his camp at Schwedt and marched toward Frankfurt on the Oder, when Tilly had scarcely commenced his retreat. 4. What will become of you? 5. Who is knocking? It is probably the servant. 6. You shall not go to-day (278, 3). 7. The soldiers will in vain have sacrificed themselves for their general. 8. I shall make use of this paper when a deed shall have been done that bears incontestable evidence of high-treason. 9. What are they going to elicit by their questions, if the man is innocent? 10. It is to be hoped that the imperial diet at Augsburg will mature our projects.

1. *Of this earth* = earthly. 2. *Revolt of the U. N.*, der Abfall der vereinigten Niederlande. 3. *To commence*, antreten (str. V., 1), sep., lit. *to enter*

on. 4. *Of*, aus (w. dat.). 5. *Probably*, see 278, 2. 8. *To make use of*, brauchen. *Shall have been done* may be expressed by the perfect (see 279, 2). *To bear evidence of*, bezeugen. *Incontestable*, use the adverb. 9. See 279, 3. *To elicit by questions*, herausverhören. 10. For a free translation of this sentence, see 279, 3. The German adverb *hoffentlich* has to be rendered by the phrase *it is to be hoped*. *Imperial diet*, der Reichstag, es, c.

Exercise XXX.

Syntax of the Verb—280, 281, 282. Tenses continued.

Explanation.—In the sentences of this Exercise, the figures at the end of the clauses indicate whether one or two forms of the verb are possible; the reason, in each case, should be assigned by reference to §§ 280, 281 (for sentences 1–5) and to § 282 (for the remaining sentences).

Aside from these variations, the conditional clauses (with *if*) may be rendered in two ways, either with *wenn* expressed, or by indicating its omission by the inverted order (see 343, c).

1. If you had not advised me so (1), I should not have done it (2). 2. What would you do in my place (2)? 3. If you had been here (1), my brother would not have died (2). 4. The fever would from now on gradually disappear (1), if the patient would take his medicine regularly (1). 5. Nobody would believe him upon oath (1). 6. The herdsman says the trees are charmed (1). 7. People believe that the hand of him who injures trees will grow out of the grave (1). 8. The herdsman said the trees were charmed (2). 9. Egmont affirmed that the whole matter was nothing but a jest made at the dinner-table (2). 10. The boy says he has not done it (1). 11. The boy said he would not have done it (2), if he had not been misled by his comrades. 12. If they forgave him (2), he said, he would not do it again (2). 13. The witness swore that he had seen the defendant (2). 14. The guide told us, those were the planets (2) which control destiny (2). 15. We thought you would explain the mystery (1).

1. Translate *so* by the pronoun *es*. 2. *In my place*, an meiner Stelle.
4. *From now on*, von dieser Stunde an. 5. *Upon oath*, auf einen Eid.

6. *Charmed*, genannt. 7. *People*, die Leute. *That the hand*, etc., = that whoever (wer) injures . . . his (= to him the) hand, etc. *Will grow*, pres. subj. 8. The herdsman, in making the statement, used the present tense; hence, in this indirect speech, the present subj. is correct (282); but also the preterit subj. (282, 1). 9. *The whole matter*, das Ganze. *Nothing but*, nichts als. *Jest . . . table*, der Tafelscherz, es, e. 14. *Those were*, das, etc. (245, 1). If the pret. subj. "controlled" is used, the relative clause expresses the guide's opinion only; "control" pres. ind. denotes a general statement or fact.

Exercise XXXI.

Syntax of the Verb continued—284, 285—103, 110. Moods.

1. Let all be silent, let each incline his ear to solemn tones. 2. Let each one take care how he acts and how he fares. 3. Will the gentleman please enter. 4. May a gracious fate lead you through this stormy life! 5. "O full [and splendid] Moon . . . would thy glow for the last time beheld my woe!" 6. O harmless staff, would that I never had exchanged thee for the sword! 7. I make rhyme tolerably well, I should think, what belongs together. 8. How is it possible to write everything? 9. Whether you are a good or a bad fellow, go to bed. 10. Everything might be excellently settled, if things could be done over again. 11. You would be a dead man. 12. Yes, said the lantern to the moon, what would men do if we were not [there]? Thereupon it went out.

1. *All + Alles* (see 168). 2. *To take care*, sehen, str. V., 1. Translate: "Let each one see how he manages it, let each one see what become of him." What become of him = where he remain. 3. Third person plur. pres. subj. of eintreten, str. V., 1. *Please*, gefälligst, adv. 5. *Full* [and splendid] moon, voller Mondenschein. *Thy glow* = thou. *To behold*, sehen auf (w. acc.). *Would* is to be expressed by the pret. subj. of the principal verb. 7. *To make rhyme*, zusammenreimen, sep. *I should think*, pret. subj. of to think. 8. Use the pret. subj. of lassen, with the reflexive pronoun (see Examples under 284, 3). 9. *Whether*, to be omitted (284, 4). *To*

go to bed, here colloquially, sich auf's Ohr legen, for the classical : zu Bett(e) gehen. 10. *Might be*, use the pret. subj. of lassen, with the reflexive pronoun. *To do over again*, zweimal verrichten. 11. *A dead man*, des Todes.

Exercise XXXII.

Syntax of the Verb continued—286 to 290. Moods—Imperative.

1. Beat the drum, and take the field! 2. George, you stay with me. 3. No man ought to be obliged [to do a thing]. 4. He wanted to see the pedlar. 5. He must have seen the pedlar. 6. He claims to have seen the pedlar. 7. He was forced to call the police. 8. One must not count the chickens before they are hatched. 9. Then they separated. 10. You do nothing but complain. 11. Shall we walk out, or drive? 12. Bid him be silent, and teach him to do what is pleasing to God. 13. They saw him first suspended over the abyss, and afterwards the guide found his dead body lying at the foot of the rock. 14. What has the Tyrolese sticking on his hat? 15. "I've often heard it said, a preacher might learn, with a comedian for a teacher." 16. That would be tempting God.

1. Use the past participle. *To take the field*, in's Feld ziehen, str. II., 2. 2. *With*, bei (w. dat.) or um (w. acc.). 3. Use müssen twice in this sentence. 4-7. See 288, 1. 7. *To be forced*, müssen. 8. The German proverb is : "One must (soll or muß) not praise the day before the evening," which may be substituted for this sentence. 9. One version of this sentence is found in 290, third example. 11. *Walk out* (for exercise), spazieren gehen; in the same way, spazieren fahren, reiten (290, 2). 12. *What is pleasing to God* = according to the pleasure (das Wohlgefallen) of God. 13. *To be suspended*, schweben. 15. Say : A comedian could teach a preacher. For *said* here = boasted. 16. *Would be*, pret. subj. of heißen, VII., 1.

Exercise XXXIII.

Syntax of the Verb continued—291 to 293. Moods—Infinitive.

1. That cannot be helped. 2. That remains still to be considered. 3. The youth felt impelled to win the prize. 4. We have dug a new bed in order to turn aside the current of the river. 5. Instead of coming nearer he ran away. 6. They did not delay, but began to hoe and dig. 7. Nobody thinks of granting him the favor. 8. It is dangerous to play with the lion. 9. Lessing was too proud to reap without having sown. 10. My brother is ready to keep you company. 11. If he has done nothing all his life, one can hardly say that he is resting from his work. 12. The countess has diamonds which are known to be diamonds. 13. No smoking here. 14. The student began translating the poem; but it was almost untranslatable (291, 2). 15. The heirs were weeping; but their weeping was a secret laughing.

1. Bear in mind that *possibility* may be expressed by the infinitive (291). 2. *Remains*, in this connection, may be rendered by *sein*, *bleiben*, or *stehen*. 3. *Felt impelled* = it (some power) impelled the youth. 7. *Thinks of granting* = thinks of it, to grant; *of it* to be rendered by an adverb. 10. *To keep one company*, *Gesellschaft leisten* (w. dat.); *Einem zur Gesellschaft hier (da) bleiben*. 11. *All his life*, *seinen Lebtag*. A clause with *daß* is preferable to the acc. w. the inf. (292). 12. *Which are known* = which one knows, or, of (von) which one knows that . . . 13. Smoking is forbidden here.

Exercise XXXIV.

Syntax of the Verb continued—294 to 300. Participles.

1. From the gable of the house, which commanded an extensive view, we could see the steeples of the city. 2. The matter is important, but if you are in ill-health we will wait

(294, 2). 3. The air is glowing as though [it came] from the mouth of a furnace. 4. Give me some boiling water. 5. The ships under sail, with their masts encircled with wreaths, vanished in the distance. 6. A handsome squire came riding along the way. 7. I call that lying (296, 2). 8. Well begun is half done (296, 2). 9. Was the whole family present? All, except the youngest daughter. 10. You have read Lessing's Laocoon; if you now apply those principles to works of art you will become a better critic. 11. She spoke of her child, her eyes dim with tears. 12. Faust had powerfully attracted the spirit. 13. "The lofty works, uncomprehended, are bright as on the earliest day." 14. "To Him above bow down." 15. "The Woman-soul leadeth us upward and on."

1. Translate the relative clause by the pres. part. of *weitschauen* (294, 1). 3. *Air*, the German equivalent is sometimes used in the plural. *As though*, *wie*. 5. *Under sail* = p. p. of *absegeln* + to sail off (295, 1). *Encircled with wreaths*, *laubumfrängt*. 10. *If you now apply*, to be rendered by the p. p. absolute (297). 11. *Dim*, etc., = dimmed from weeping. 13-15. See 299; 299, 1 and 3. *Uncomprehended* = incomprehensibly. *Bow down* = stand bowed; use *stehen*. 15. *Woman-soul*, B. T.'s version of *das Ewig-Weibliche*. *To lead on and upward*, *hinaufziehen*.

Exercise XXXV.

Syntax of the Preposition—(301), 302, 303.

1. Instead of songs, a stream of blood rose from his breast. 2. The son became head of the family by virtue of the ring [in his possession]. 3. The grenadiers wept on account of the doleful intelligence. 4. We shall start in spite of the bad weather. 5. For his sake I will explain myself more clearly (302, 14). 6. In company with you I defy our whole generation (303, 9). 7. Next to life we implore the blessing of God. 8. The count, together with all his men, offered himself to the duke. 9. Since that unhappy day every mouth is silent

(to me). 10. From Easter to Pentecost is fifty days. 11. The general saw that he was deceived by his officers. 12. A German song begins with the words: At Strassburg, on the bulwark, etc. 13. They said they would make him president; but they made only a fool of him. 14. The prisoner had no coffee with his rye bread and sausage. 15. We shall go either at Easter or on Trinity-Sunday.

1. *To rise*, here hoch auffspringen, str. III., 1, sep. 2. (302, 5.) 3. (302, 8.) 6. *To defy*, in die Schranken fordern (lit. to challenge, or summon, into the lists). *Generation*, das Geschlecht, here das Jahrhundert (in this sense a poetical and hyperbolic expression). 8. *To offer one's self* = to bring one's self. 12. See 303, 16. *Etc.*, u. s. w. = und so weiter. 13. *To make a fool of one*, Einen zum besten haben.

Exercise XXXVI.

Syntax of the Preposition continued—304.

1. The Indian was wounded by an arrow. 2. Scissors are no playthings for children. 3. Truth does not exist for him. 4. In the war no substitute will take the soldier's place. 5. He did not wish to bind himself (toward me). 6. Against stupidity even the gods struggle in vain. 7. In comparison with Rothschild you are a poor man. 8. The lords of the empire were sitting around the emperor. 9. Several portraits of kings surrounded the throne in a semicircle. 10. [According] to you everything is to be had for money. 11. You have made a mistake of six-pence. 12. We never play for money. 13. Do not weep for the fallen heroes. 14. The loss of her fine hair would be a pity. 15. I feel sorry for your aunt.

4. Translate *substitute* by anderer, and *take the place of* by eintreten für (str. V., 1). 5. *To bind one's self*, sich verpflichten. 8. *Lords of the empire*, die Großen der Krone. 9. *Portraits of kings*, Königsbilder. *To surround*, um . . . her stehen (136). 10. *To be had* = to be for sale, feil sein. 11. *To*

make a mistake (in accounts), sich verrechnen. 14. *Say* : It would be a pity about her fine pair. *To be a pity*, schade sein. 15. *I feel sorry*, es thut mir leid.

Exercise XXXVII.

Syntax of the Preposition continued—305, 306, (307).

1. The university [of] Strassburg was re-opened in 1872. 2. Is your father out of town? Yes, he has gone to a watering-place for a fortnight. 3. Medicine is needed for the emigrant who is suffering from the intermittent fever. 4. The bear is led by a chain. 5. Can you recall the circumstances? 6. The defendant was proud of his innocence, and angry with his accuser. 7. One hundred pence make one *mark* (306, 3). 8. The hero's name is living, although his body has crumbled into dust. 9. I was going to put on the belt, when it tore into two pieces. 10. The heirs were astonished at the large property of which the will disposed. 11. He is vexed with me. 12. Sometimes a whole life is spent over a fine illusion. 13. Cambrai will, amid rejoicing, open her gates to the archbishop. 14. None among the imperial officers came up to Friedland. 15. She would like to guard against certain remembrances. 16. The boy was not able to see the woods for all the trees.

1. *In* = in the year. 2. *Out of town*, verreist. *Gone*, use reisen (see 266). 3. *Is needed*, es fehlt an (306, 1). 6. *To be proud of*, trösten auf, stolz sein auf. 9. *Was going to*, use wollen. 12. *To be spent* = pass away. 13. *Cambrai*, the name of a place. 14. *To come up to* = to be equal to, reichen an. *Friedland* = Wallenstein, duke of F. 15. *Would like to*, use mögen. 16. See 306, 9. *All the*, lauter (see Ex. XIII., 10). Compare: Not to see the city for all the houses.

THIRD SERIES.

Exercise I.

The Simple Sentence—308 to 317.

1. Life is not the highest of goods. 2. "One sees that in nothing no interest he has." 3. You have advanced the work more in these three days, than it has formerly thriven in many weeks. 4. Child, take care that you don't spill anything. 5. Happiness is so near; why will you wander farther and farther? 6. Such is the fate of the Beautiful on earth. 7. "Great cry and little wool." 8. Ill-humor and desire for combat were gnawing his mind. 9. Rather let his contemporaries and posterity judge him. 10. His majesty has been pleased to pension the privy counselor. 11. The master and mistress are gone out. 12. The young band of reapers go into the field. 13. Three huntsmen went a-shooting deer. 14. The world's history is the world's judgment. 15. Necessity is the mother of invention. 16. Mars, the star of ill-fortune, has often severed what Venus, the bringer of good-fortune, had united.

1. Use the def. art. 2. *To have interest in*, Anteil nehmen an. 3. *To take care*, sich in Acht nehmen. 4. *Not . . . anything* = nothing. 6. Translate *such* by *that*. 7. *Great* = much. 9. *Let*, use the pres. subj. of the principal verb. 10. *To be pleased* (in this connection), geruhen. *Privy counselor*, der geheime (Hof) Rat. 11. *Master and mistress*, die Herrschaft. 13. *To go a-shooting deer*, auf die Birsch ziehen. 16. *Bringer*, see 317.

Exercise II.

The Compound Sentence—Co-ordinate Sentences—318 to 322.

1. In part they drew him, in part he sank down. 2. We will neither deny nor palliate the deed. 3. In the first place, they wish it; and secondly, it is the custom. 4. I will either act with absolute freedom, or not command at all. 5. The fleet did not dare to attack the enemy, but returned without having effected its purpose. 6. Lessing would like to call Corneille "the gigantic" or "the prodigious," but not "the great" (320, 2). 7. He is not a millionaire, but he is rich. 8. He is not rich, but poor. 9. The matter seems so plain, and yet it is a mystery. 10. It was difficult to enlist more soldiers; for fortune had forsaken the army. 11. Wallenstein had assumed the title of "Highness"; therefore it was necessary for him to keep soldiers. 12. Goetz von Berlichingen had one iron hand; thus it was insensible to a kind pressure.

3. *In the first place*, erstens. 4. *Absolute*, here vollkommen (complete). 5. *Without having effected its purpose*, unverrichteter Sache (adverbial gen.). 6. *Would like*, use pret. subj. of mögen. 11. *Had assumed the title of* = had himself called (321). *It was necessary for him* = he must. *To keep*, here halten, str. VII., 1. 12. *Kind pressure*, Druck der Liebe (322). *To*, gegen, w. acc.

Exercise III.

*The Compound Sentence continued—Subordinate Sentences—
Substantive and Adjective Clauses—323 to 328.*

1. The curse of an evil deed is that it brings forth evil (324). 2. The student cheerfully carries home what he has in black and white in his note-book. 3. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh" (324). 4. Can you not understand that it is far more difficult to do right than

to indulge in pious dreams ? (325, 2). 5. Have you [received] information [of] what has happened in Schwyz ? (325, 2). 6. The day is almost spent, and you must explain yourself, whether you will do without me or without your friend. 7. Has the ship sunk ? Yes, but they still hope to raise it again (325, 3). 8. Sweet peace, that art from heaven, come into my heart ! 9. The church we visited last week has not yet been dedicated (326, 327). 10. "See that you most profoundly gain what does not suit (in) the human brain" (327, 2). 11. (The) European governments have sometimes sent to the United States people unable to support themselves. 12. The government, a year or two ago, complained of the landing of paupers who were sent over.

2. *In black and white*, schwarz auf weiß. 3. Say: Of what the heart is full, of that the mouth flows over. *To flow over*, here übergehen (sep.). 4. *To do right*, gut handeln. *To indulge in pious dreams*, andächtig schwärmen. 6. *Is . . . spent*, use sich neigen. 10. Translate *most profoundly* by tief-sinnig, and *gain* by fassen. 12. *Ago*, see 306, 9.

Exercise IV.

The Compound Sentence continued—Adverbial Clauses—329 to 332.

1. When the weak [man] succumbs to his fate, the strong conquers it. 2. "Man, while he striveth, is prone to err" (330). 3. As the king gave a sign with his hand, the [gate of the] prison opened. 4. After the king had left the city, it was found that he had taken the precaution of providing it with a sufficient garrison (330, 2). 5. The bell-founder, before letting the metal flow, spoke a short prayer; then the workmen rested from their hard work till the bell was cooled. 6. Often, where ideas fail, (there) words [will] offer themselves [as substitutes] (331). 7. The lawyer, casting a furious glance

at his opponent, left the room (332). 8. We never go to town without visiting our old aunt (332, 1). 9. Henry studied German for two years without ever understanding the principles of the language. 10. Instead of paying what he owed, he contracted more debts.

1. *Conquer*, here zwingen, str. III., 1. 2. *Is prone to err* = errs. 3. *To give a sign with one's hand*, mit dem Finger winken. 4. *It was found*, see 272. *Taken* = had. *Of providing*, see 291, 4. 5. *Say* : Before the b. let the metal flow, he . . . *Short prayer*, der fromme Spruch. *Rested from* . . . = let the . . . work rest. 6. *To offer one's self*, here sich einstellen. 7. *Casting* = while (indem) he cast. *At*, auf (w. acc.). 10. *To contract debts*, Schulden machen.

Exercise V.

The Compound Sentence — Adverbial Clauses continued —
333 to 335.

1. The slow progress of the war had been as advantageous to the rebels as it had been injurious to the king (333). 2. He had grown as fleshy as Doctor Luther. 3. Goliath was by one head taller than all the rest. 4. His hair stood on end as if the hand of Death had seized him. 5. The scholar seeks knowledge as if he were for ever to live on this earth. 6. There was a hissing as when water comes in contact with fire (333, 1). 7. We lived a more retired life than we had lived in Philadelphia. 8. You are too good to expect such things of us (333, 3). 9. The peace was concluded too hurriedly to be of long duration. 10. Our provisions diminished more and more ; and, of course, the less we had to eat, the more terrible grew our hunger (334). 11. The tyrant was so detested by the Swiss people, that he could no longer find any tool. 12. I would gladly bear the trouble, so important is the matter to me (335, 1). 13. Do you consider him so unprincipled that he should cheat a poor widow ?

1. *To be advantageous* = to bring advantage. *To be injurious* = to do harm. 2. Translate literally; a version of this sentence, in students' slang, is found in F. 2129-30 (see 333). 3. *All the rest* = all people. 4 and 5. The subordinate clauses may be given in two ways (see 343, c; 333, 1). *For ever*, ewig. *On this earth* = here. 6. *To come in contact with*, sich mengen mit. 8. *To expect*, use als daß with subj. (333, 3). 9. *Of long duration* + dauerhaft, adj., or von + dat., or genit. of characteristic.

Exercise VI.

The Compound Sentence — Adverbial Clauses continued —
336 to 340.

1. Poetry describes beings, and, in as far as these beings are corporeal, it describes bodies. 2. I shall not go away, unless you pay me what you owe me (336). 3. With the best intention I cannot accomplish much, because a thousand obstacles stand in my way. 4. The minister will only be able to save himself by speedily concluding peace. 5. (The) Man has been endowed with understanding (for this), that he may reflect upon that which he does. 6. Though the night is dark, our right is as clear as the light of day (339). 7. However [much] the human will may waver, the will of God is immutable. 8. Whatever position you may take, you will get talked about (339). 9. Be ever so good, there will be somebody to slander you (339, 1). 10. If (the) nations rebel against rightful authority, prosperity will not be theirs (340). 11. Why should I not avoid the utmost if I can escape it? (340). 12. Bring me a few lilies if you find them on your way. 13. If the judge had been there, matters would never have come so far. 14. As long as the deed is merely planned, it is a crime; if [once] carried out, it will be a grand enterprise.

1. *Are corporeal* = are bodies. 3. *In any way*, see 154. 4. *Save* = help. 5. *Has been endowed with*, use the verb werden with the dat. of the person (338). 6. Use no conjunction in the first clause. *Is . . . day*, to be expressed simply by the verb leuchten. 8. Say: However you may

place (stellen) yourself. *To get talked about*, in's Gerebe kommen. 9. *There will . . . be*, see 236, 4. 10. *Rebel . . . authority* = free themselves. *Will not be theirs* = cannot thrive. 12, 13. Use no conjunction (340, 1). *Your*, see 154. 13. *Matters* = it. *To come so far*, dahin kommen (str. IV., sep.), impersonal. 14. *As long as*; *if*, see 340, 4.

Exercise VII.

Word-Order—341 to 343.

1. Once, warlike hordes were raging through this valley; may that day never return! 2. "If you would know exactly what is proper, you have only to inquire of noble women." 3. He pocketed the bracelets and rings as if they were toadstools. 4. Stand still, and the dog will leap up on you. 5. Where I feel a breath of thy spirit, there I am happy. 6. That Caylus should have read this passage, is impossible. 7. "Whatever brings [us] nearer to heaven," he said, "is no delay." 8. "You are all very intelligent," he began full [of] cunning. 9. It is true, the limits of art are now incomparably wider than they formerly were, but they do not comprise such works. 10. The ward of the key is deftly wrought, but it does not open the lock. 11. If it were not a universal superstition, nobody would admire the beauty of these paintings. 12. I cannot help you any more; have I not given you my last dollar! 13. The queen, indeed! is no better than a woman of the middle class. 14. Why are you so modest, since he has no advantage over you?

2. *Know* = learn, find out, erfahren, str. VI. *If*, not to be translated. *You have . . . to inquire*, use the imperative. 4. *Stand still*, use the pres. ind. (343, 3, small type). 6. *Caylus*, the name of a French critic. The sentence should be translated by a single clause, beginning with the perf. inf. (343, d). 8. *To begin*, here anheben, str. VI., VIII. 9. *It is true*, ja, war (343, d, 2). 10. *Deftly wrought*, here frauß, lit. curly, complicated. 11. For the order in the principal clause, see 343, d, 3. 12. *Have I not*,

etc., use doch, and no negation (343, e). 13. Translate *indeed* by doch. *A woman . . . class*, das Bürgerweib. 14. The force of *since* may be rendered by doch.

Exercise VIII.

Word-Order continued—344 to 349.

1. Proud as she is, she had to confess never having seen the like (344). 2. How deeply the picture is imprinted on my mind! and yet I was not conscious of it, until the sound of your voice called it up (344). 3. The teacher greatly confused the girl; [it is strange] that a well-meaning person should be able to make one so confused! (345). 4. The president declared he had been obliged to make the appointment at once (345, 2, 1). 5. Everybody knows [that] you are to blame for it. 6. We have learned from your letter how strangely you have been misunderstood and misjudged (346). 7. [It is] impossible that he was present. 8. Perhaps (that) he did not wish to suffer the tyranny. 9. Were I rich, how glad would I be to assist the poor woman! 10. How fortunate that they remained in the country!

1. *As*, so (at the beginning of the sentence). *Having seen*, to be rendered by a clause; see 325, 1 and 4. 2. *To call up*, here weßen. 3. *One*, see 98. 5. *For it*, see 234, lines 5 and 6. 6. In this and some of the following sentences, the auxiliary may be dropped. 7, 8. Use the (pres.) perf. *Wish*, wollen.

Exercise IX.

Word-Order continued—350 to 353.

1. No shield intercepted the murderous blow dealt by his adversary (350, 353). 2. The Wagner-concert, [which was] announced yesterday, did not take place. 3. The cholera [which was] spreading drove us from the village (351, 353).

4. Finally, the emperor ceased to delude the estates by a promise of a long-wished-for peace (352, 353). 5. The two prisoners were fixed upon to be the victims of the general discontent. 6. The count has at all times devoted his services to the imperial house. 7. We have told him so, but he has not taken it to heart (352, e). 8. How can one imagine such a thing? 9. The armies occupied all [the] passes, in order to close to them (viz., the enemy) the way to the Bohemian capital. 10. The increased power of the government left them (viz., the estates) no independence (352, e). 11. The compulsion is disgraceful to him, but we cannot release him from it. 12. Shakspeare's works are no maxims of virtue, arranged in chapters and explained by speaking examples.

1. Bear in mind that participles, used attributively, are declined like adjectives (294, 295). 2, 3. The modifiers of the subject should precede the latter. 4. *To delude by a promise of peace*, den Frieden zeigen (w. dat.). *Long-wished-for*, lang erwünscht. 5. Transl.: to the general discontent for (zu) the sacrifice. 6. *At all times*, stets. 7. *So*, see 236, 6. Use the reflexive pronoun in the second clause. 9. *In order to*, see 291. 11. *Release him from it* = remit it to him. 12. See 353. Place the predicative nominative last, so that all its modifiers precede it. *To arrange*, here bringen (119).

Exercise X.

Word-Order continued—Position of Clauses—354 to 359.

1. My brother is still coughing a little; his sickness has exhausted him very much. 2. We listened to her in silence [for] many minutes, but we do not yet know what she really wants. 3. To-day it is not pleasant to dance on this floor; it is too slippery. 4. The policeman left on the train yesterday afternoon at five o'clock; at seven, he was found drunk in the mud on the road. 5. We shall soon celebrate in a splendid

manner the day of the Declaration of Independence. 6. What you have in writing, and confirmed by a seal, is certainly secure. 7. I shall never refuse him the honor which is due to him. 8. When Antony had killed himself, Cleopatra, who saw that Octavianus only spared her to make her appear at Rome in his triumphal procession, took poison, or, according to other reports, placed an asp on her bosom. 9. After casting away his whole previous life, he put himself in harmony with fate.

3. Use the reflexive form with *es*. *Pleasant*, here *gut*. 6. *In writing* . . . *seal*, *verbriefst und versiegelt*. 8. For the order, see 343, *d*; put the relative clause immediately after its antecedent. *According to other reports* = as others report, should follow the verb. *To make appear* = to show. *Her*, see 154. 9. *Fate*, see 149 (page 54, line 4).

FOURTH SERIES.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES, INVOLVING TOPICS OF ESPECIAL DIFFICULTY, AND FORMS AND CONSTRUCTIONS OF RARE OCCURRENCE.

Exercise I.

Use of the Cases—178 to 209—(also: 39, 41, 48, 51, 59, 60, 66, 68).

1. On Saturdays I have to give but one lesson, but next Saturday I shall give two (39). 2. He has broken his leg, and has to stay in bed the whole month (41). 3. Our gardens and fields are situated an hour's walk from the city (48). 4. So many murders have been committed this year, that one feels no longer secure (51). 5. The erection of these buildings cannot reasonably be approved (51). 6. A company of one hundred men was sent in pursuit of the ruffians (59). 7. His children and children's children will remember this noble deed (60). 8. Tell Mary that I am sorry not to be able to agree with her (66). 9. I am vexed that we ever called on the Millers (68). 10. If anybody inquires after me, tell him that I went down the avenue, and am coming back the same way. 11. We will ask father for (191, 1) the knife he uses for pruning trees. 12. Banish all gloomy thoughts.

4. *Secure* = sure of one's life (98). 8. See 353 ; which of the two infinitives in this sentence depends upon the other? 11. *For* ; the German prep. *zu*, after certain verbs and adjectives, denotes *purpose*, *use*, etc.

Exercise II.

Use of the Prepositions—301 to 306—(also 40).

REMARK.—The correct use of the prepositions, in any language, can only be acquired by long observation and practice. The student, to perfect his knowledge of this difficult portion of the German language, should observe and learn many prepositional phrases which he finds in his reading-lessons. *The same is true of the topic treated in the following Exercises (III. and IV.). No grammar can exhaust these subjects.*

1. The lawyer has robbed the widow of her entire property.
2. When we play cards, we never play for money (304, 7).
3. We are going to Paris; come with [us]. 4. A year from to-day you will meet again (306, 7). 5. The colonel ranks above the captain. 6. The count took him from pity into his house (303, 2). 7. Not far from the river a church has been standing for many years (303 ; 274, 4). 8. This wine has a taste of metal. 9. We knew you by the feather upon your hat. 10. Mark well what I have told you (306, 4). 11. This young man wants to become a soldier (306, 8). 12. In the reign of Louis XIV. the French court was a model for all other European courts.

3. The object of the prep. mit is frequently dropped when easily understood from the context.

Exercise III.

Separable and Inseparable Compound Verbs—137, 350, 547, 548, (190, 198).

1. The conference took place as soon as the ambassadors had breakfasted. 2. The king consulted with his minister [for] two hours. 3. If we kept house, we should welcome our friends in our own home. 4. It has been lightening all night (274, 6). 5. I do not like to expose you to the laughter of the company. 6. William has beaten the dog to death.

7. Show me how to do it, and I will do it after you. 8. Many prophecies were given to the Jews. 9. We always take a great interest in your welfare. 10. The estates will assemble next month (274, 5). 11. If you stay here, I will bring the chest here; if you go home, I will send it there. 12. The cashier was a man forgetful of his duty.

5. Use the adv. gern (*e. g.*, I like to read, *ich lese gern*). 7. Use *vor'machen* and *na'h'machen*, both w. dat. 8. Say: Among the Jews there was much prophesying (Passive; see 236, 2). 9. Whenever the idea expressed in English by a *substantive* is implied in the German *verb*, the modifying *adj.* is, of course, changed into an *adv.* (here *greatly*).

Exercise IV.

Separable and Inseparable Compound Verbs continued—549.

REMARK.—As the verbs occurring in this Exercise are all translated in the Grammar (549), they are not given in the Vocabulary. The figures, at the end of the sentences, refer to the sections of § 549.

1. I have looked the book through, but I must have overlooked that passage (1, 3). 2. After the teacher had repeated the verse several times, without skipping a word, he found that the child had not heard a considerable portion of it (3, 8). 3. If you dare (= make bold) to go out without putting on your cloak, your father will tell you to turn back immediately (4, 5). 4. As we had taken a roundabout course, it was so late that we had to spend the night in the village (3, 4). 5. The ferry-man took the priest over [the river]; he will bring (= fetch) him back to-morrow (3, 8). 6. Fifty miners perished last week (4). 7. The boy has deceived his mother, but he is now penetrated with the feeling of his guilt (1, 2). 8. It was so easy to see through his designs, that we could frustrate (= prevent) them before he undertook to execute them (1, 2, 5, 6). 9. The two sisters were seen in the water, as they embraced each other, and went

down together (4, 5). 10. The soldier contradicted and resisted the officer, without considering that it was entirely useless.

2. Notice that *überhö'ren* does *not* have the meaning of the Eng. *overhear*. Without, see 291 (p. 115). 3. *Dare to go out*, *sich hinauswagen* = to venture out. 7. *With*, *von*.

Exercise V.

Use of Sein and Werden (Passive Voice), and certain German equivalents for the English Passive—268 to 273 (also 111, 531, 532, 533).

1. The city was built upon a rock; nevertheless, it was taken by the enemy (273). 2. Yesterday our whole family drove into the country; you were mentioned in our conversation more than once. 3. The poor fellow was made to believe that he was the heir. 4. No stopping here! 5. The animals will be fed at noon. 6. An answer is requested. 7. These difficulties are easily overcome (291, 1). 8. It is to be hoped that at least one-fourth of the company will remain (291, 1). 9. The paper is wound up by means of a spring (272, 302, 7). 10. Authors are often praised by those who have not read their works (269, 88). 11. An author once said: We wish to be less praised and more read. 12. To him who hath shall be given. 13. You shall be helped if you will follow us (271). 14. The forefathers of the French were conquered twice; first by the Romans, and afterwards by the Germans. 15. When nearly all Europe was conquered by Napoleon, the emperor was almost idolized by his nation.

2. Subject in the second clause: *Es*. 3. Subject: *Man*. 4. Passive. Begin the sentence with *here* (see 236, 3, a, fourth line). 5. Subject: *Man* (see 304, 7). 6. Subject: *Es*. 11. Did the author wish for a changed *condition* of things, or was the object of his wish an *action*? Or may either be maintained?

Exercise VI.

Various Ways of rendering the English Participle (see 113).

1. Giving is better than receiving (291, 3). 2. Having made the necessary arrangements for the journey, he counted upon leaving the next morning (330, 2; 291, 2; 234). 3. This boy likes fishing, and dislikes studying (291, 2). 4. The Dutch are living in Holland (274, 6). 5. The children came running to the spot where the knight lay bleeding (296; 294, 3). 6. The senator kept us waiting a long time (290, 2). 7. The royal palace is now building (274, 6). 8. The policeman saw the thief climbing through the window (330, 1; 290, 3). 9. The danger of the merchant losing his way was great (325, 1). 10. The judge being ill, the session did not take place (337). 11. This said, they left the room (330, 2). 12. The living and the dead will be judged (107). 13. You will gain nothing by waiting. 14. The pupil went out, without saying a word. 15. The boy went out, without the teacher noticing it. 16. They spoke of his owing them a large sum. 17. Many a man is proud of having defeated his opponent. 18. In spite of your boasting [so] much, people do not respect you.

1. *Receiving* = taking. 2. REMARK.—The Eng. pres. part., preceded by a prep., must always be rendered by an infinitive or conjunctive clause, preceded by such adverbs, as: *daßon, daran, damit*, etc. (according to the prep. required by the principal verb). A conjunctive clause must be used whenever the subject of the participle is not the same as that of the principal verb. 6. *Kept* = made. 8. To be translated in two ways. 11. Use the passive, or the active with *man*. 13. See note, under 2. *Mit* with the infin. may also be used here. 18. Whenever the Eng. participle is translated by a verbal noun (infinitive, 288), the accompanying adverb is, of course, changed into the corresponding adjective.

Exercise VII.

Additional Sentences on the Pronouns—230 to 243, small type
—(also 86, 87, 89, 118).

1. You will excuse my importunity, sir! 2. It was amusing to see how his Excellency was catechised by her Majesty. 3. I pray you, interest yourself for the poor orphan (232). 4. Show me the city of Paris upon this map; put your finger upon it (234). 5. Call yourself godlike, for aught I care; but I am afraid it will not last long. 6. My friend is willing; so am I (236). 7. On a sudden, he resolved to live no longer for himself. 8. They loved themselves, and hated each other (238). 9. The teacher spoke with his pupil of his (viz., the pupil's) future (242). 10. The teacher's words were so impressive, that the boy will think of them all his life (243). 11. Clara Schumann was once a great pianist. 12. My poor head is crazed, my poor mind disturbed.

4. *City of Paris.* REMARK.—Proper names of countries, places, and months, modifying a common noun, are in apposition with the latter. Ex.: The kingdom of Prussia, das Königreich Preußen. 7. *For himself*, dat. without prep. 12. For the translation, see 243, 3.

Exercise VIII.

Pronouns continued—244 to 263, small type.

1. The fate of those who fell before Troy was sad; but still more sad was the end of those who returned (244, 1, c). 2. We took a walk, and talked of this thing and that thing (245, 2). 3. The artist is painting on these two pictures; he will soon have this [one] done, but that [one] takes more time. 4. It is difficult to comprehend how all this can be worked into a novel. 5. This emigrant has been cheated by

the porter ; the same porter has cheated me (248, 1). 6. Such a braggadocio, who is constantly talking of virtue, gets warm over his own thoughts (250, 2). 7. Would you not like to live in such a hut overgrown with moss ? How gaily we might adorn it ! 8. What a hero ! No wonder that everybody honors him ! (252). 9. One could not determine the child of which mother it was (255, 1). 10. The old gentleman gave his son and daughter instruction in dancing, which cannot have been very becoming to him (256, 2). 11. "I stand up for the party in whose service I am." 12. Mephistopheles gave the student various precepts ; the latter felt quite stupid from all he said.

3. *To have done*, fertig werden mit. 4. *Work into* = knead into. 6. *Who . . . virtue* = Tugendsschwärmer. 7. *Would you not like*, 267, 3. *Might*, 267, 1. 8. *No wonder*, was Wunder (251, 1). 10. *In dancing*, see 288 ; 293. 11. Meaning of the German proverb, in 256, 4. 12. *Felt*, use werden, with the dat. of the person, and es as subject. See 263, 1 ; 261, 1. *All he said*. REMARK.—The relative pronoun can never be omitted in German (256).

VOCABULARY.

A, an, ein, indef. art. (38).
about, um.
abyss, der Abgrund, -es, -e.
accidental, zufällig.
accomplish, vollbringen, irr. (119, 2); leisten.
according to, nach, w. dat.
accuse, anklagen, sep.
accuser, der Ankläger, -s, -.
ache, v., weh thun (136, 3).
**acquisition (by purchase), der An-
kauf, -s, -e.**
admire, bewundern.
adorn, ausschmücken, sep.
advance, v. trans., fördern.
**advantage, der Vorteil, -s, -e; to
have an — over one, etwas vor einem
voraus haben.**
adversary, der Gegner, -s, -.
advise, raten, str. VII, 1.
affirm, beteuern.
afraid, I am —, mir ist bange.
afternoon, der Nachmittag, -s, -e.
afterwards, nachher; später.
again, wieder.
**age, das Alter, -s, -; die Zeit, pl.
-en; old —, das Alter, -s.**
agree, beistimmen, sep., w. dat.
agreeable, angenehm.
air, die Luft, pl. -e.
**all + all (100); = the whole of,
ganz.**
almost, fast, schier.

alms, die Gaben, n. pl.
already, schon.
also, auch.
although, obgleich.
always, immer.
ambassador, der Gesandte, -n, -n.
among, unter, bei.
amusing + amüs'nt.
ancestors, die Väter.
ancient, alt.
and + und.
angel + der Engel, -s, -.
angry (with), erbost (auf, w. acc.).
animal, das Tier, -es, -e.
announce, ankündigen, sep.
answer + die Antwort, pl. -en.
Antony + Anto'nius.
anybody, jemand.
**anything, etwas; was; irgend etwas,
irgend was.**
appearance (= exterior), das Äußere.
apply, anwenden, irr. (119, 1), sep.
appointment, die Ernennung, pl. -en.
apprentice, der Lehrling, -s, -e.
approve (of), billigen, w. acc.
archbishop + der Erzbischof, -s, -e.
**army + die Armee, pl. -n; das Heer,
-es, -e.**
**arrangement, to make —s, Anstalten
treffen, str. IV.**
**arrive, ankommen, str. IV., sep.; ein-
treffen, str. IV., sep.**
arrogance, der Übermut, -s.

arrow, der Pfeil, -s, -e.
 art, die Kunst, *pl.* -e.
 artist, der Künstler, -s, -; (der Arti'st, -en, -en).
 as + als; indem; wie; as — as, so — als;
 so — wie; as if, als ob; als wenn; as
 when, als wenn; wie wenn.
 ask, fragen; — for, bitten (um, *w. acc.*), *str.* V., 2.
 asp, die Natter, *pl.* -n.
 assemble, zusammenkommen, *str.* IV.,
sep.
 assist, helfen, *str.* III., 3, *w. dat.*
 assistant, der Gehülfe, -n, -n.
 associate, *v.*, sich gesellen.
 astonish, to be — ed, stußen (306, 7).
 attack, *v.*, angreifen, *str.* I., 1; *sep.*
 attract, anziehen, *str.* II., 2; *sep.*
 aught, for — I care, meinethwegen.
 August + der Augu'st.
 aunt + die Tante, *pl.* -n.
 author, der Schriftsteller, -s, -.
 avenue, die Allee, *pl.* -n.
 avoid, meiden, *str.* I., 2.
 back, *adv.*, zurück.
 bad, schlimm.
 band (= troop), die Schaar, *pl.* -en;
poetical: das Volk, -es; — of rob-
 bers + die Räuberbande, *pl.* -n.
 banish (= cast away), sich entschlagen,
str. VII., *w. gen.*
 bank + die Bank, *pl.* -en.
 baptism, die Taufe, *pl.* -n.
 bare, *v.*, entblößen.
 barn, die Scheune, *pl.* -n.
 basin, *topograph.*, der Kessel, -s, -.
 bear, *n.*, + der Bär, -en, -en.
 bear, *v.*, tragen, *str.* VI.; überneh'men,
str. IV.
 beast (= cattle), das Vieh, -es.
 beat to death, todschlagen, *str.* VI., *sep.*

beautiful, schön.
 beauty, die Schönheit, *pl.* -en.
 because, weil (*subord. conj.*).
 become, werden (110).
 bed, *n.*, + das Bett(e), -(e)s, -en.
 before, *adv.*, zuvor; *conj.*, bevor, ehe;
prepos. + vor.
 begin, anfangen, *str.* VII., *sep.*
 behold! siehe!
 being, *n.*, das Wesen, -s, -.
 believe, glauben (*w. dat. of person*),
 to make one —, einen glauben
 machen.
 bell, die Glocke, *pl.* -n.
 bell-founder, der Glockengießer, -s, -.
 belong, gehören, *w. dat.*
 beloved, geliebt.
 belt, *n.*, der Gürtel, -s, -.
 benefactor, der Wohlthäter, -s, -.
 benevolent, hilfreich.
 besiege, belagern.
 better, best + besser, best.
 between + zwischen (306, 10).
 bid, *v.*, heißen, *str.* VII., 2.
 bind + binden, *str.* III., 1; *refl.*, sich
 verpflichten gegen, *w. acc.*
 bird, der Vogel, -s, -.
 bishop + der Bischof, -s, -e.
 black, schwarz.
 Black-Forest, der Schwarzwald, -es.
 blame, to be to — for, schuld sein an
 (*w. dat.*).
 bleed + bluten.
 bless, segnen.
 blessing, der Segen, -s.
 blood + das Blut, -es.
 bloody + blutig.
 blow, *n.*, der Streich, -es, -e; mur-
 derous —, der Mordstreich.
 blow, *v.*, wehen.
 blue + blau.
 boast, *v.*, (sich) rühmen; prahlen.

body, der Körper, -s, -; (the human),
der Leib, -es, -er; dead —, der Leich-
nam, -s, -e.

Bohemian, *adj.*, + böhmisch.

boil, *v.*, kochen.

bold, kühn.

book + das Buch, -es, -er.

border, *v.*, begrenzen.

born + geboren, *p. p. of* gebären, *str.*

IV.

bosom + der Busen, -s, -.

bottle, *n.*, die Flasche, *pl.* -n.

bow, to — down, bücken.

boy, der Knabe, -n, -n.

bracelet, die Spange, *pl.* -n.

braggadocio, der Wortheld, -en,
-en.

brain, das Gehirn, -s, -e.

branch, *n.*, der Ast, -es, -e; der
Zweig, -es, -e.

bread + das Brot, -es, -e.

break, *v.*, + brechen, *str.* IV., (=
tear), zerreißen, *str.* I., 1.

breakfast, *v.*, frühstücken.

breast + die Brust, *pl.* -e.

breath, der Hauch, -es.

breathe, atmen.

bridal, — room, das Brautgemach, -es,
-er.

bright, herrlich; to be —, glänzen.

bring + bringen, *irr.* (119, 2); —
forth, gebären, *str.* IV.; — here,
herholen, *sep.*

brook, der Bach, -es, -e.

brother + der Bruder, -s, -.

build, bauen.

building, der Bau (51).

bulwark, die Schanz(e), *pl.* -(e)n.

business, das Geschäft, -es, -e.

bust + die Büste, *pl.* -n.

busy, geschäftig.

but, *conj.*, aber; allein; sondern

(320, 2, *Remark*); (= only),
nur.

buy, kaufen.

cable, *n.*, + das Kabel, -s, -.

cage + der Käfig, -s, -e.

call, *v.*, rufen; berufen, *str.* VII., 2;
nennen, *irr.* (119): to — upon (=
pay a visit), besuchen.

camp, das Lager, -s, -.

can, *v.* (= am able), + können (135,
3).

capital, die Hauptstadt, *pl.* -e.

captain, der Hauptmann, -s (172).

card + die Karte, *pl.* -n.

carpenter, der Zimmermann, -s (172).

cashier + der Kassir'er, -s, -.

carry on, fortführen, *sep.*; — out,
vollführen.

cast, *v.*, werfen, *str.* III., 3; —
away, wegwerfen, *sep.*

castle, das Schloß, Schlosses, Schlösser.

catechise + catechisieren.

cause, *n.*, die Ursache, *pl.* -n; der Ur-
sprung, -s, -e (origin).

cavalry, die Reiterei'.

cease, aufhören, *sep.*

celebrate, feiern.

certain, —ly, gewiß.

chain, *n.*, + die Kette, *pl.* -n.

chapter + das Kapitel -s, -.

Charles + Karl.

Charlotte + Charlot'te, -n; Lotte,
-n.

charm, *v.*, bannen in II. S., Ex.
XXX.

cheat, *v.*, betrügen, *str.* II., 2.

cheek, die Wange, *pl.* -n; die Wacke,
pl. -n.

cheerfully, getrost, 455, 3.

cherry + die Kirsche, *pl.* -n.

chest + die Kiste, *pl.* -n.

child + das Kind, -es, -er.
 chisel, *n.*, der Meißel, -s, -.
 cholera + die Cholera.
 choose, wählen, erwählen.
 Christian, *n.*, + der Christ, -en, -en;
adj. christlich.
 church + die Kirche, *pl.* -n.
 circumstance, der Umstand, -es, -e.
 city, die Stadt, *pl.* -e.
 Cleopatra + Kleo'patra.
 clear, -ly, + klar; deutlich.
 climb, steigen, *str.* I., 2.
 cloak, der Mantel, -s, -.
 close, *adj.*, dumm.
 close, *v.*, schließen, *str.* II., 1; ver-
 schließen.
 cloth, das Tuch, -es, e.
 coat, der Rock, -es, -e.
 coffee + der Kaffee, -s.
 cold + kalt, *comp.* kälter; — weather,
 die Kälte.
 colonel, der Oberst, -en, -en.
 come + kommen, *str.* IV.
 comedian, der Komödia'nt, -en, -en.
 command, *n.*, der Befehl, -s, -e.
 command, *v.*, befehlen, *str.* IV., *w.*
dat.
 commandment, das Gebot, -es, -e.
 commence, anfangen, *str.* VII., 1,
sep.
 commercial, — people, das Handels-
 volk, -es, -er.
 commit, begehen (136); to be com-
 mitted (= to happen), geschehen,
str. V., 1.
 companion, der Genosß, Genossen, Ge-
 nossen.
 company, die Gesellschaft, *pl.* -en; (of
 soldiers) + die Kompanie', *pl.* -en.
 comparative, der Co'mparativ, -s, -e.
 comparatively, verhältnißmäßig.
 compel, zwingen, *str.* III., 1.

complain, klagen; to — of, sich be-
 schweren über (*w. acc.*).
 complaint, die Klage, *pl.* -n.
 comprehend, fassen; = fathom, er-
 gründen.
 comprise, einschließen, *str.* II., 1,
sep.
 compulsion, der Zwang, -es.
 comrade, der Gefährte, -n, -n.
 concert + das Concer't, -es, -e.
 conclude, schließen, *str.* II., 1.
 conference + die Konfere'nz, *pl.* -en.
 confess, gestehen, *str.* VI.
 conflagration, die Feuersbrunst (173).
 confuse, make confused, verlegen
 machen.
 conquer, bezwingen, *str.* III., 1; (a
 land), erobern; (a people), besiegen.
 conqueror, der Eroberer, -s, -.
 conscious, bewußt (*w. gen.*).
 consider, überlegen; (= estimate),
 halten für (*w. acc.*), *str.* VII., 1;
 vermeynen (rare).
 considerable, bedeutend.
 consistent, to be — with, sich ver-
 tragen mit, *str.* VI.
 consolation, der Trost, -es.
 consult, bera'tschlagen (547, 2).
 contemporaries, die (Mit) Welt.
 contention, der Hant, -es.
 contest, *v.*, bestreiten, *str.* I., 1.
 contrast, *n.*, + der Contra'st, -es, -e.
 control, *v.*, regieren.
 cool, *v. intr.*, + sich abkühlen, *sep.*;
 sich verkühlen.
 cooling, *adj. part.*, + kühlend; frisch.
 cost, *v.*, + kosten.
 cough, *v.*, husten.
 count, *n.*, der Graf, -en, -en.
 count, *v.*, (upon), rechnen (auf, *w.*
acc.).
 countess, die Gräfin, *pl.* -nen.

- country, das Land, -es, -er; in the —, auf dem L.; into the —, auf das L.
 courage, der Mut, -(e)s.
 course, of —, natürlich.
 court (of justice), das Gericht, -es, -e; (of a prince), der Hof, -es, -e.
 cradle, n., die Wiege, pl. -n.
 crane + der Kranich, -s, -e.
 create, (er)schaffen, str. VI.
 crime, das Verbrechen, -s, -.
 critic + der Kritiker, -s, -; der Beurtheiler, -s, -.
 crowd (in motion), das Gedränge, -s.
 crowded, voll.
 crumble, zerfallen, str. VII. (w. sein).
 cry, n., das Geschrei, -es.
 culprit, der Schuldige, -n, -n.
 cunning, n., die Arglist.
 cup, n., der Becher, -s, -.
 current (of a river), die Strömung, pl. -en.
 curse, n., der Fluch, -es, -e.
 curse, v., fluchen, w. dat. of person; verfluchen, w. acc.
 custom, der Brauch, -es, -e.
 dagger, der Dolch, -es, -e.
 dainties, süße Kost.
 damage, v., beschädigen.
 damp, adj., feucht.
 dance, v., + tanzen.
 danger, die Gefahr, pl. -en.
 Danube + die Donau.
 Danubian Principalities, die Donau-Fürstentümer.
 dare + dürfen (135, 2).
 dark, dunkel.
 daughter + die Tochter, pl. -.
 dawn, v., + tagen.
 day + der Tag, -es, -e; to-day, heute.
 dead, n., + der Tote, -n, -n.
 dead, adj., + tot.
 deal, v., (a blow), führen; — with, umgehen mit, sep.
 dear + teuer.
 death + der Tod, -es (173).
 deceive, betrügen, str. II., 2; hintergehen, str. VII., in II. S. Ex. 35.
 Declaration of Independence, die Unabhängigkeitserklärung.
 declare + erklären.
 decree, n., die Fügung, pl. -en (dis-pensation).
 deed + die That, pl. -en.
 deep, —ly, + tief.
 dedicate, einweihen, sep.
 defeat, v., besiegen.
 defend, das Wort reden (w. dat.).
 defendant, der Angeklagte, -n, -n.
 defy, trotzen.
 delay, n., der Aufenthalt, -es.
 delay, v. säumen.
 delight, n., der Genuß, Genußes, Genüsse.
 deliver (a letter, etc.), besorgen.
 delivery + die Lieferung, pl. -en; die Auslieferung.
 demand, v., to — something of (from) one, Einem etwas ansinnen, str. III., 2; sep.
 deny, leugnen.
 descend, herabkommen, str. IV., sep.
 describe, schildern.
 desert, v., abfallen (von), str. VII., 1.
 design, n., die Absicht, pl. -en; der Plan, -es, -e.
 desire, n., der Wunsch, -es, -e; die Lust; — for combat, die Kampfbegier.
 desire, v., begehren.
 destiny, das Geschick, -es, -e.
 determine, bestimmen.
 detest, verabscheuen.
 devote, widmen.

diamond + der Diamo'nt, -en, -en.
 die, *v.*, sterben, *str.* *III.*, 3.
 different, verschieden; ander.
 difficult, schwer.
 difficulty, die Schwierigkeit, *pl.* -en.
 dig, graben, *str.* *VI.*
 diligently, fleißig.
 dim, *v.*, trüben.
 diminish, schmelzen, *str.* *VIII.*
 disappear, verschwinden, *str.* *III.*, 1.
 discharge, *v.*, entlassen, *str.* *VII.*, 1.
 discontent, der Unwille, -nß.
 disgraceful (to), schimpflich (*w. dat.*).
 disgusting, eßlig; eßel.
 dislike (*strongly*), haßsen.
 dispose (of), verfügen (über).
 distance, *n.*, die Ferne.
 distress, *n.*, der Schmerz, -eß, -en.
 do + thun; — without, entbehren.
 dog, der Hund, -eß, -e.
 doleful, kläglich.
 dollar + der Dolla'r, -ß, -ß (*silent*).
 door + die Thür, *pl.* -en.
 down, *prep.*, entlang.
 dozen + das Duzend, -eß, -e.
 draw, ziehen, *str.* *II.*, 2.
 drink, *n.*, + der Trank, -eß, -e.
 drink, *v.*, + trinken, *str.* *III.*, 1.
 drive, *v.*, + treiben, *str.* *I.*, 2; (=ride),
 fahren, *str.* *VI.*
 drunk + betrunken.
 dry, *adj.*, + trocken.
 due, to be —, gebühren, *w. dat.*
 duke + der Herzog, -ß, -e.
 duration + die Dauer.
 during, während (302, 12).
 dust, der Staub, -eß.
 Dutch, *n.*, der Niederländer, -ß.
 each other, einander.
 early, früh.
 earn, erwerben, *str.* *III.*, 3; verdienen.

earnings, der Verdienst, -eß, -e.
 earth + die Erde, *pl.* -n.
 earthly + irdisch.
 easily, leicht.
 Easter + Ostern (174, b).
 easy, leicht.
 eat + essen, *str.* *V.*, 1.
 egg + das Ei, -ß, -er.
 Egyptian, *adj.*, + ägyptisch.
 eight + acht.
 either — or, entweder — oder.
 Elbe + die Elbe.
 else, sonst.
 emigrant, der Auswanderer, -ß, -.
 emperor, der Kaiser, -ß, -.
 empty, *adj.*, leer.
 end, *n.*, + das Ende, *pl.* -n.
 end, *v.*, aufhören, *sep.*
 enemy, der Feind, -eß, -e.
 English, *adj.*, + englisch.
 enjoy, genießen, *str.* *II.*, 1; sich er-
 freuen, *w. gen.*; schwelgen in, *w. dat.*
 enlist, werben, *str.* *III.*, 3.
 ensnare, umspannen.
 enterprise, das Unterneh'men, -ß, -.
 entire, —ly, ganz.
 equal (to), gleich, *w. dat.*
 erection + die Errichtung, -en.
 err + irren.
 escape, umgeh'n (136).
 especial, besonder (*only used attributively* [211]).
 estates, die Stände (*pl.*).
 esteem, *n.*, die Achtung.
 Europe + Euro'pa.
 European + europä'isch.
 even, selbst (249, 1); soga'r.
 evening + der Abend, -eß, -e.
 ever, je; — so, noch so.
 everybody, jeder, jedermann.
 everything, alles.
 evil, *n.*, Böses, das Böse.

evil, *adj.*, böse.
 exactly, genau.
 example, das Beispiel, -s, -e.
 Excellency, die Excele'nz, *pl.* -en.
 excellent, -ly, trefflich.
 except, *v.*, ausnehmen, *str.* IV., *sep.*
 exchange, *v.*, vertauschen; to — for, vertauschen mit.
 exclaim, rufen; ausrufen, *str.* VII., 2; *sep.*
 excuse, *v.*, entschuldigen.
 exhaust, angreifen, *str.* I., 1; *sep.*
 exhibit, *v.*, zeigen.
 exile, *v.*, verbannen; des Landes verweisen, *str.* I., 2; vertreiben, *str.* I., 2.
 exist, vorhanden sein.
 expect, erwarten.
 explain, erklären, erläutern.
 expose, preisgeben, *str.* V., 1; *sep.*

fact, die Thatfache, *pl.* -n.
 fail + fehlen.
 fair, schön; the — one, die Schöne.
 faith, der Glaube(n); *see* 46, 4.
 fall, *v.*, + fallen, *str.* VII., 1; — to the share of, zu teil werden (190); — into, hineinfallen, *sep.*
 fall asleep, einschlafen, *str.* VII., 1, *sep.*
 fame, der Ruhm, -es.
 family + die Fami'lie, *pl.* -n.
 fancy, der Dünkel, -s.
 farther and farther, immer weiter.
 far, not — from, unweit (302, 10).
 fasten, knüpfen.
 fate, das Geschick, -es, -e; das Schicksal, -s, -e; + das Fatum, -s.
 favor, *n.*, die Gunst.
 favor, *v.*, hold sein, *v.* *dat.*
 favorite, der Günstling, -s, -e.
 feather + die Feder, *pl.* -n.
 feed, *v.*, nähren; + füttern.

feel + fühlen; spüren; verspüren.
 feeling + das Gefühl, -s, -e.
 fellow, der Bursche, -n, -n, also *str.* II.; der Geselle, -n, -n.
 ferry-man + der Fährmann, -s, *pl.* Fährleute.
 fever + das Fieber, -s, -.
 few, a —, einige, wenige.
 fidelity, die Treue.
 field, die Flur, *pl.* -en (*poetical*); der Acker, -s, -; + das Feld, -es, -er.
 fight, *v.*, + fechten, *str.* VIII.
 finally, endlich.
 fine, *adj.*, + fein, schön in II. S. Ex. 36.
 find + finden, *str.* III., 1.
 finger + der Finger, -s, -.
 fire, *n.*, + das Feuer, -s, -.
 fire, *v.* (= shoot), schießen, *str.* II., 1,
 first, *see* 532, 1.
 fix upon, bestimmen.
 fish, *v.*, + fischen.
 fleet, + die Flotte, *pl.* -n.
 Flemish + flämisch.
 fleshy, dick.
 floor, der Boden, -s, -; der Fußboden; (die Erde).
 flow, *v.*, fließen, *str.* II., 1; (*takes aux.* sein).
 flower, die Blume, *pl.* -n.
 following + folgend.
 fool, der Thor, -en, -en; der Narr, -en, -en.
 foot + der Fuß, -es, -e.
 for, *conj.* denn; *prep.* + für (304, 3).
 forbid + verbieten, *str.* II., 2.
 forefathers, die Vorfahren.
 foreigner, der Frembling, -s, -e.
 foremost, der erste.
 forfeit, *v.*, verscherzen.
 forge, *v.*, fälschen; verfälschen.
 forgetful of one's duty, pflichtvergessen (548, 2, a).

forgive + vergeben, *str. V.*, 1.
 former, the — the latter, dieser — jener.
 formerly, früher.
 forsake, verlassen, *str. VII.*
 fortnight, vierzehn Tage.
 fortunate, glücklich.
 fortune, das Glück, -es.
 four + vier; — times, viermal.
 fourth, *n.*, + das Viertel, -s, - (532).
 France + Frankreich, -s.
 free, *adj.*, + frei.
 free, *v.*, + befreien.
 freed (from), ledig (*v. gen.*).
 freeze + frieren, *str. II.*, 2.
 French, *n.*, *see* Frenchman.
 French, *adj.*, + französisch.
 Frenchman + der Franzose, -n, -n.
 frequently, oft.
 fresh + frisch.
 friend + der Freund, -es, -e.
 from, von (303, 15).
 froth, der Schaum, -es.
 fruit + die Frucht, *pl.* -e.
 full + voll.
 furious, wütend.
 furnace, der Ofen, -s, -.
 future, die Zukunft.

gable + der Giebel, -s, -.
 gaily, lustig.
 gain, *v.*, gewinnen, *str. III.*, 2.
 garment, das Gewand, -es, -er.
 garrison, die Besatzung, *pl.* -en.
 gate, das Thor, -es, -e.
 general, *n.*, der General, -s, -e; der Feldherr, -n, -en.
 general, *adj.*, allgemein.
 generosity, die Großmut.
 gentleman, der Herr, -n, -en.
 gentleness, die Sanftmut.

gently, leise.
 gentry, die Edelleute (172).
 George + Georg.
 German, *n.*, der Deutsche, -n, -n.
 German, *adj.*, deutsch.
 Germany, Deutschland, -s.
 gift + die Gabe, *pl.* -n.
 gigantic + gigantisch.
 give + geben, *str. V.*, 1.
 glad, froh.
 gladly, gern.
 glance, *n.*, der Blick, -es, -e.
 gloomy, schwarz.
 glow, *v.*, + glühen.
 gnaw + nagen; to — one's mind.
 Einem am Herzen nagen.
 go + gehen (136); to — out, aus-
 gehen, *sep.*; (out of the room, etc.)
 hinausgehen, *sep.*; (of light, fire,
 etc.) erlöschen, *str. VIII.* (133).
 goblet, der Becher, -s, -.
 godfather, der Pat(h)e, -n, -n.
 godlike, gottähnlich.
 gold + das Gold, -es.
 Goliath + Go'liath.
 good, *n.*, + das Gut, -es, -er.
 good, *adj.*, + gut.
 good-for-nothing (fellow), der
 Laugenichts, -, -e.
 good-natured, gutartig.
 government, die Regierung, *pl.* -en.
 governor, der Landvogt, -es, -e.
 gracious, gnädig.
 gradually, allmählig.
 grand, groß, großartig.
 grandmother, die Großmutter, *pl.* -.
 grant, *v.*, gewähren; vergönnen.
 grave, *n.*, + das Grab, -es, -er.
 great-grandmother, die Urgroß-
 mutter, *pl.* -.
 greatly, sehr.
 greet + grüßen.

greeting + der Gruß, -es, -e.
 grenadier + der Grenadier, -s, -e.
 grieve, schmerzen.
 groom, *n.*, der Stallknecht, -es, -e.
 grow, wachsen, *str.* VI.; (= become),
 werden.
 guard, *v.* (against), sich hüten vor, *w.*
dat.
 guest + der Gast, -es, -e.
 guide, *n.*, der Führer, -s, -.
 guilt, die Schuld, *pl.* -en = debts.
 gush forth, quellen, *str.* VIII. (133).

hair + das Haar, -es, -e.
 half + halb; *see* 229.
 ham, der Schinken, -s, -.
 hand + die Hand, *pl.* -e.
 handsome, schön.
 hang + erhängen (of persons).
 happen, geschehen, *str.* V., 1.
 happiness, das Glück, -es.
 hard + hart; streng (of work).
 hardly, kaum.
 harm, der Schaden, -s, -.
 harmless, unschuldig; fromm.
 harmony, die Einigkeit.
 hat + der Hut, -es, -.
 hate + hassen.
 head, der Kopf, -es, -e; (= chief) das
 Haupt, -es, -er.
 hear + hören.
 heart + das Herz, -ens, en; die Brust.
 heath + die Heide, *pl.* -n.
 heathen + der Heide, -n, -n.
 heaven, der Himmel, -s, -.
 heavenly, himmlisch.
 heir, der Erbe, -n, -n (162, 3d group).
 help + helfen, *str.* III., 3.
 Henry + Heinrich.
 herdsman + der Hirte, -n, -n.
 here + hier; here — there, hier —
 da (dort).

hero, der Held, -en, -en.
 hesitate, Bedenken tragen, *str.* VI.
 hey! + ei!
 hide, *v.* verhüllen.
 high-treason, der Hochverrat, -s.
 Highness, die Durchlaucht; die Durch-
 lauchtigkeit.
 himself, selbst (249), preceded by a
 case of *er*.
 hiss, *v.*, zischen; there was a hiss-
 ing, es zischte.
 history, die Geschichte, *pl.* -en.
 hoe, Hacken.
 hold + halten, *str.* VII., 1.
 Holland + Holland, -s.
 home, *n.*, + das Heim, -es, -e; das
 Haus, -es, -er.
 home, *adv.*, nach Hause.
 Homer + Home'r.
 honor, *n.*, die Ehre.
 honor, *v.*, ehren.
 honorable, ehrenvoll.
 hope + hoffen.
 horde + die Horde, *pl.*, -n.
 horror, das Grauen, -s.
 horse, das Pferd, -es, -e.
 hot + heiß; — weather, die Hitze.
 hour, die Stunde, *pl.* -n; an —'s
 walk, eine Stunde Weges.
 house + das Haus, -es, -er.
 how? + wie?
 however, wie auch; wie immer; —
 much, wie auch.
 human, menschlich.
 humble, demütig.
 humility, die Demut.
 humor, ill —, der Unmut, -s.
 hundred + hundert.
 Hungarian, *adj.*, + ungarisch.
 hunger + der Hunger, -s.
 hunt, *v.*, jagen; auf die Jagd gehen.
 huntsman, der Jäger, -s, -.

hurriedly, schnell; eilig.

hut + die Hütte, *pl.*, -n.

ice + das Eis, -es.

idea, der Begriff, -es, -e.

idolize, vergöttern.

if, wenn.

ill (= sick), krank.

ill-fortune, das Unglück, -s.

ill-humor, der Unmut, -s.

illuminate, erleuchten.

illusion, der Wahn, -es.

image, das Gebilde, -s, -.

imagine, sich denken (119), *w. dat.*; to
— one's self, sich dünken.

imitate, nachahmen, *sep.*

immediately, sofort, sogleich.

immutable, unwandelbar.

impatient (for), begierig (nach).

impel, treiben, *str. I., 2.*

imperfection, die Unvollkommenheit,
pl. -en.

imperial, kaiserlich.

implore, ersuchen.

important, wichtig.

importunity, die Zu'bringlichkeit.

impossible, unmöglich.

impressive, eindrucksvoll.

imprint (on), einprägen (*w. dat.*), *sep.*

impulse, der Drang, -es.

in + in (305, 1, 5).

incline, neigen.

incomparably, ungleich.

incomprehensibly, unbegreiflich.

incontestably, unwidersprechlich.

increase, vergrößern.

independence, die Unabhängigkeit.

Indian + der India'ner, -s, -.

industry, der Fleiß, -es; der Kunst-
fleiß, -es.

infantry, das Fußvolk, -es.

information, die Kunde.

inherit, erben; ererben.

innocence, die Unschuld.

innocent, unschuldig.

inquire (of), anfragen (bei); — after,
fragen nach.

insensible, unempfindlich.

in spite of, *see* 302, 9.

instead + anstatt.

instruction, der Unterricht, -s.

intelligence (= news), die Kunde.

intelligent, klug, intellige'nt.

intention, die Absicht, *pl.* -n; der
Wille, -es, -n.

intercept, auffangen, *str. VII., 1; sep.*

interest, to take an — in, teilnehmen
an, *str. IV., sep.*

interest, to — one's self for one, sich
jemandes annehmen, *str. IV., sep.*

interesting, interessa'nt.

intermittent, — fever, das Wechsel-
fieber, -s, -.

into, in, *w. acc.*

invention, die Erfindung, *pl.* -en.

invisible, unsichtbar.

iron, *n.*, + das Eisen, -s, -.

iron, *adj.*, + eisern.

itself, selbst (249).

January + der Januar, -s.

jealousy, die Eifersucht.

Jew + der Jude, -n, -n.

jokingly, im Scherz.

journey, die Reise, *pl.* -n.

joy, die Lust; die Freude, *pl.* -n.

judge, *n.*, der Richter, -s, -.

judge, *v.*, richten.

judgment, das Urteil, -es, -e; das
Gericht, -es, -e.

keep, halten, *str. VII., 1; to* — house
+ haushalten, *sep.*

keeper, der Hüter, -s, -.

key, der Schlüssel, -s, -.
kill, töten.
kilogram + das Kilogramm, -s, -e.
kind, *n.*, die Art, *pl.* -en; der Schlag, -es, -e.
kind, *adj.*, gut; freundlich.
king + der König, -s, -e.
knead + kneten.
kneel + knien.
knife, das Messer, -s, -.
knight, der Ritter, -s, -.
knock, klopfen.
know, wissen (135); (= to recognize by), erkennen (an).
knowledge, die Wissenschaft.

landing + die Landung.
language, die Sprache, *pl.* -n.
lantern + die Laterne, *pl.* -n.
large, groß.
last, *adj.*, + lezt.
last, *v.*, dauern.
late, spät.
latter + der letztere; the former — the latter, dieser — jener.
laugh + lachen.
laugther + das Gelächter, -s, -.
law, das Gesetz, -es, -e.
lawyer, der Advocat, -en, -en.
lay + legen.
lazy, faul.
lead, *v.*, führen.
leap up, hinaufspringen (an), *str.* III, 1; *sep.*
learn + lernen; erfahren, *str.* VI.
least, at —, wenigstens.
leave, *n.*, der Abschied, -s; to take —, Abschied nehmen.
leave, *v.*, lassen, *str.* VII, 1; to — over, übrig lassen; (a place), verlassen, *trans.*; abfahren, *str.* VI, *sep.*, *intrans.*

less, weniger.
lesson, die Aufgabe, *pl.* -n; to give a —, eine Stunde geben.
let + lassen, *str.* VII, 1.
lever, der Hebel, -s, -.
liberal, *adj.*, libera'l.
liberty, die Freiheit, *pl.* -en.
license, *n.*, die Freiheit, *pl.* -en; die Erlaubnis.
lie (lay, lain) + liegen, *str.* V, 2.
life + das Leben, -s.
lifeless + leblos; tot.
light, *n.*, + das Licht, -es, -er.
lighten, wetterleuchten.
like, the —, dergleichen.
like, *v.*, lieben, mögen.
lily + die Lilie, *pl.* -n.
limit, *n.*, die Grenze, *pl.* -n.
lion + der Löwe, -n, -n; der Leu (*poetical*).
list + die Liste, *pl.* -n.
listen, hören; zuhören, *sep.*, *w. dat.*; anhören, *sep.*, *w. acc.*
little, klein; a —, ein wenig.
lock, *n.*, das Schloß, Schlosses, Schloßfer.
lofty, hoch.
long + lang; no longer, nicht mehr; no longer any (*w. substantive*), kein ... mehr; a — time, lange.
look, to — upon, betrachten.
lose, *v.*, + verlieren, *str.* II, 2.
Louis + Ludwig, -s.
luxurious, üppig.
maiden + das Mädchen, -s, -.
Majesty + die Majestät, *pl.* -en.
make + machen.
malicious, heimtückisch.
man + der Mann, -es, -er; *abstract*: der Mensch, -en, -en.
manage, treiben, *str.* I, 2.
many a, see 262.

map, die Karte, *pl.* -n.
 marble + der Marmor, -s.
 march, *v.*, + marschie'ren, rücken in
 II. S. Ex. 29.
 mark (coin = 24 cents) + die Mark.
 mark well, *see* 306, 4.
 marksman, der Schütze, -n, -n.
 mast + der Mast, -es, -en (for -e).
 master + der Meister, -s, -.
 matter (= thing), *n.*, die Sache, *pl.*
 -n; das Ding, -es, -e.
 mature, *v.*, zur Reife bringen (119, 2).
 maxim of virtue, die Tugendlehre, *pl.*
 -n.
 may + mag (*inf.* mögen, 135. 4).
 me + mir, mich (81).
 meaning, der Sinn, -es.
 meat (food), die Speise, *pl.* -n.
 meet, *v.* (of persons), sich treffen, *str.*
 IV.; to — again, sich wiedersehen,
str. IV., 1; *sep.*
 medicine + die Medizi'n, *pl.* -en.
 memory, das Andenken, -s, -.
 mention in one's conversation,
 sprechen (*str.* IV.) von; erwähnen (*v.*
gen.).
 merchant, der Kaufmann, -s, *pl.*
 (172).
 merely, bloß; nur.
 merit, *n.*, das Verdienst, -es, -e.
 message, die Botschaft, *pl.* -en.
 messenger, der Gesandte, ein Gesand-
 ter (*see* 220); der Bote, -n, -n.
 metal + das Meta'll, -es, -e.
 metre + das Meter, -s, -.
 mill + die Mühle, *pl.* -n.
 miller + der Müller, -s, -.
 millionaire + der Millionär, -s, -e.
 mind, das Gemüt(h), -es, -er.
 miner, der Bergmann, -s, *pl.* (172).
 minister + der Mini'ster, -s, -.
 minstrel, der Sänger, -s, -.

minute + die Minu'te, *pl.* -n.
 mirror, *n.*, der Spiegel, -s, -.
 mislead, verleiten.
 misjudge, verkennen (119).
 misunderstand, mißverstehen, *str.*
 VI., 546, 2, *insep.*
 mock at, Hohn sprechen, *v.* *dat.*
 model, *n.*, das Vorbild, -es, -er.
 modest, bescheiden.
 modern + mode'rn; the — languages,
 die neueren Sprachen.
 Moldavia + die Moldau.
 moment, der Augenblick, -s, -e.
 monarch + der Mona'rch, -en, -en.
 money, das Geld, -es, -er.
 month + der Monat, -es, -e.
 monument, das Denkmal, -s, "er.
 moon + der Mond, -es, -e.
 morals, die Sitten (*pl.*).
 more + mehr; — and —, immer mehr.
 morning, + der Morgen, -s, -.
 mortal, sterblich.
 moss + das Moos, -es, -e.
 most + die meisten (*pl.*).
 mother + die Mutter, *pl.* -n.
 mountain, der Berg, -es, -e.
 mouth, der Mund, -es, *pl.* Munde,
 Münde, Münder; der Rachen, -s, -.
 move (change one's residence), um-
 ziehen, *str.* II., *sep.*; — about, um-
 he'ziehen, *sep.*
 much, many, viel, viele.
 mud, der Dreck, -es.
 murder, *n.*, + der Mord, -es (51).
 murderous + mörderisch; — blow,
 der Mordstreich, -s, -e.
 muzzle, *n.*, der Maulkorb, -es, "e.
 my + mein (85).
 mystery, das Rätsel, -s, -.
 nation + die Natio'n, *pl.* -en.
 nature + die Natu'r, *pl.* -en.

- near, nahe (*comp.* näher, *sup.* nächst),
w. dat.
 nearly, fast; beinahe.
 necessary, nötig.
 necessity, die Not, *pl.* -e (rare).
 neck, der Hals, -es, -e.
 neighbor — der Nachbar, -s, -n.
 neither — nor, weder — noch.
 never, nie.
 nevertheless, dennoch.
 new + neu, frisch.
 news, die Nachricht, *pl.* -en.
 next + nächst.
 night + die Nacht, *pl.* -e.
 nine + neun.
 no, *indef. numeral*, kein (95).
 nobility, der Adel, -s.
 noble, edel (71).
 nobody, niemand (97).
 nod, to — to one, zunicken, *w. dat., sep.*;
 zunicke, *w. dat., sep.* (Ex. XX., II. Series).
 none, keiner (95).
 nonsense, der Unsinn, -s.
 noon, der Mittag, -s, -e.
 not, nicht; not at all, gar nicht.
 note-book, das Heft, -es, -e.
 nothing, nichts.
 nothing but, lauter.
 notice, *v.*, bemerken.
 noun, das Hauptwort, -es, -er.
 novel, *n.*, der Roman, -s, -e.
 now, jetzt; + nun.
 oak-tree + die Eiche, *pl.* -n.
 obedience, der Gehorsam, -s.
 obliged, to be —, müssen (135, 6).
 obstacle, das Hindernis, -nisse, -nisse.
 occupy, besetzen.
 o'clock, at . . . —, um . . . Uhr.
 Oder + die Ober.
 of, von (303, 15).
 officer + der Offizier, -s, -e.
 official, *n.*, der Beamte, -n, -n; ein
 Beamter, *pl.* Beamte.
 often + oft.
 old + alt.
 once, einmal; + einst (formerly); seiner
 Zeit (443, 2); at —, soglet'ch; sofo'rt.
 one, *indef. pron.*, man.
 only, nur.
 open, *v.*, + öffnen; sich öffnen.
 opponent, der Gegner, -s, -.
 order (= fraternity) + der Orden, -s,
 -; in — to, um zu, *w. inf.*
 orderly, gestittet.
 originally, ursprünglich.
 ornament, der Schmuck, -es.
 orphan, der (die) Waise, -n, -n.
 other + ander; + anders (*adv.*).
 otherwise + anders.
 over + über (306, 7).
 overcome, überwinden, *str.* III., 1.
 overgrown with moss, moosbe-
 wachsen.
 owe, schulden; schuldig sein.
 own, *adj.*, + eigen.
 package + das Packe't, -es, -e.
 paint, *v.*, malen.
 painting, das Gemälde, -s, -.
 palace + der Pala'st, -es, -e.
 palliate, beschönigen.
 paper + das Papi'er, -s, -e; sheet
 of —, das Blatt, -es, -er.
 parents, die Eltern.
 Paris + Pari's.
 part, in —, theils, halb.
 patient, *n.*, der Kranke (220).
 pass, *n.*, + der Paß, Pässe, Pässe.
 pass away, *v.*, dahin gehen.
 passage (in a book), die Stelle, *pl.* -n.
 pauper, der Arme (220).
 pay, *v.*, bezahlen.

peace, der Friede (46, 4).
 peasant, der Bauer, -n or -s, -n.
 pedestrian, der Fußgänger, -s, -; der
 Schnellläufer, -s, -.
 pedlar, der Hausi'ter, -s, -.
 pen, die Feder, *pl.* -n.
 pence, *see* penny.
 penny + der Pfennig, -s, -e.
 pension, *v.*, + pensionieren.
 Pentecost + Pfingsten.
 people, das Volk, -es, -er; die Leute;
 the young —, die jungen Leute.
 perfection, die Vollkommenheit, *pl.*
 -en.
 perhaps, vielleicht.
 permit, *v.*, erlauben.
 person + die Perso'n, *pl.* -en; der
 Mensch, -en, -en.
 physician, der Arzt, -es, -e.
 pianist, der Klavi'erspieler, -s, -; die
 Klavierspielerin, *pl.* -nen.
 picture, das Bild, -es, -er.
 piece, *n.*, das Stück, -es, -e.
 pit, *n.*, die Grube, *pl.* -n.
 pity, *n.*, das Mitleid, -s.
 pity, *v.*, erbarmen; sich erbarmen.
 place, to take —, stattfinden, *str.* III,
 1; *sep.*
 place, *v.*, setzen (upright); legen.
 plain (= clear), klar.
 plan, *v.*, entwerfen, *str.* III, 3.
 planet, der Plane't, -en, -en.
 play, *n.*, das Spiel, -es, -e.
 play, *v.*, spielen.
 plaything, das Spielzeug, -es, -e.
 please, gefallen, *str.* VII, 1; *v. dat.*
 pledge, *v.*, verbinden. *str.* III, 1.
 pocket, *v.*, einstreichen, *str.* I, 1; *sep.*
 poet, der Dichter, -s, -.
 poetry, die Poesie', *pl.* -n.
 point, *n.*, der Punkt, -es, -e.
 poison, das Gift, -es, -e.

police, *n.*, die Polizei'.
 policeman, der Polizi'st, -en, -en.
 politeness, die Höflichkeit, *pl.* -en.
 poor, arm; dürstig.
 porter, der Dienstmann, -s, -er.
 portion, der Teil, -es, -e.
 possess, besitzen, *str.* V., 2.
 posterity, die Nachwelt.
 post-office + die Post, *pl.* -en.
 pound + das Pfund, -es, e (175).
 power, die Kraft, *pl.* -e; die Macht,
 pl. -e.
 powerful, -ly, mächtig.
 practise, sich üben.
 praise, loben.
 pray, bitten, *str.* V., 2.
 preach + predigen.
 preacher + der Prediger, -s; Pfarrer,
 -s.
 precaution, die Fürsorge.
 precept, die Lehre, *pl.* -n.
 precious, kostbar.
 prepare + präparieren.
 present, at —, jetzt; to be —, dabei-
 sein, *sep.*
 president + der Präside'nt, -en, -en.
 presumption, die Vermessenheit.
 pretty, hübsch; niedlich.
 previous, vorhergehend.
 pride, der Hochmut, -s.
 priest + der Priester, -s, -.
 principle + das Prinzi'p, -s, -ien; der
 Grundsatz, -es, -e.
 prison, der Zwinger, -s, -.
 prisoner, der Gefangene, -n, -n.
 prize, *n.*, der Preis, -es, -e.
 prodigious, ungeheuer.
 profit, der Gewinn, -es, -e.
 progress, *n.*, der Fortschritt, -es, -e;
 der Gang, -es, -e.
 project, *n.*, + das Proje'ct, -es, -e.
 proper, to be —, sich ziemen.

property, das Vermögen, -s, -.
 prophesy, weissagen.
 prosperity, die Wohlfahrt.
 proud, stolz.
 provide, versehen, *str. V.*, 1.
 provisions, der Vorrat, -s, -e.
 prune, v., beschneiden, *str. I.*, 1.
 Prussian + der Preuße, -n, -n.
 pupil, der Schüler, -s, -.
 pure, rein, + pur.
 put, setzen (upright); legen; — on,
 anthun, *sep.* (136, 3).
 pursuit, to send in — of, nachsenden
 (119), *w. dat.*
 pyramid + die Pyramide, *pl.* -n.
 quarrel, der Hader, -s; das Hadern, -s.
 queen, die Königin, *pl.* -nen.
 quill, die Feder, *pl.* -n.
 quite, ganz.

rage, toben.
 rain, v., + regnen.
 raise, heben; aufheben, *str. VIII.*, *sep.*
 random, at —, auf gut Glück.
 rank, to — above, stehen (136) über.
 rather, eher.
 reach, v., + reichen, erreichen.
 read, lesen, *str. V.*, 1.
 reading (*e. g.* various readings in
 several editions), die Lesart, *pl.*
 -en.
 ready + bereit.
 really, eigentlich.
 reap, ernten; einerten, *sep.*
 reaper, der Schnitter, -s, -.
 reason, *n.*, der Verstand, -es.
 reasonably, *see* 187.
 recall, v., sich bestimmen (auf), *str. III.*, 2.
 rebel, *n.*, der Rebell, -en, -en.
 recede (before), weichen, *str. I.*, 1;
w. dat.

reflect, nachdenken (119, *sep.*) über, *w.*
acc.
 reflection, die Ueberlegung.
 refuse, verweigern.
 regularly, regelmässig.
 reign, *n.*, die Regierung, *pl.* -en; in
 the —, *see* 306, 8.
 rejoicing, der Jubel, -s; der freudige
 Zuruf.
 remain, bleiben, *str. I.*, 2.
 remember, gedenken (119, 2), *w. gen.*;
 sich erinnern, *w. gen.*
 remembrance, die Erinnerung, *pl.* -en.
 remit, erlassen, *str. VII.*
 re-open, wieder eröffnen.
 repent, reuen.
 report, v., berichten.
 representation, die Vorstellung, *pl.*
 -en.
 request, to — something, um etwas
 bitten, *str. V.*, 2.
 require, erfordern.
 resolve, sich entschließen, *str. II.*, 1.
 resound, schallen; erschallen, *wk.*, also
str. VIII.
 respect, v., achten.
 rest, v., ruhen.
 retired, to live a — life, zurückgezogen
 leben.
 retreat, *n.*, der Rückmarsch, -es, -e.
 retreat, v., zurücktreten, *str. V.*, 1;
sep.
 return, v., zurückkehren, *sep.*; wieder-
 kehren, *sep.*; lehren (*poetical*).
 Rhenish + rheinisch.
 Rhine + der Rhein, -es.
 ribbon, das Band, -es, -er.
 ride, v., + reiten, *str. I.*, 1.
 ridicule, *n.*, der Spott, -es.
 ridiculous, lächerlich.
 right, *n.*, + das Recht, -es, -e.
 right, *adj.*, + recht.

- righteous + gerecht; the — (man),
 der Gerechte (220).
 ring + der Ring, -es, -e.
 river, der Fluß, Flusses, Flüsse.
 road, die Straße, *pl.* -n.
 rob, to — one of something, Einen
 um etwas bringen (119).
 rock, der Felsen, -s, -.
 Roman + der Römer, -s, -.
 Rome + Rom.
 room (= space) + der Raum, -es, -e;
 der Platz, -es, -e; (= dwelling-
 room), die Stube, *pl.* -n; das Zim-
 mer, -s, -.
 royal, königlich.
 rude, roh.
 ruffian, der Bösewicht, -es, -e (-er).
 rummage, framen.
 run, *v.*, laufen, *str.* VII., 2; to —
 away, weglaufen, *str.* VII., 2;
sep.
 rye-bread, das Schwarzbrot, -es, *lit.*
 black-bread.

 sacrifice, *v.*, opfern.
 sacrifice, *n.*, das Opfer, -s, -.
 sad, traurig.
 salute, *v.*, grüßen.
 same, the —, derselbe (91).
 Saturday, der Sonnabend, -s, -e; der
 Samstag, -s, -e.
 sausage, die Wurst, *pl.* -n.
 save, selig machen.
 Saxon + der Sächse, -n, -n.
 say + sagen.
 scholar, der Gelehrte, -n, -n.
 school + die Schule, *pl.* -n.
 Schwyz + Schwyz (one of the can-
 tons of Switzerland).
 scissors + die Schere, *pl.* -n.
 scoff at, spotten, *v. gen.*
 screw + die Schraube, *pl.* -n.
- seal + das Siegel, -s, -.
 secondly, zweitens.
 secret, geheim; heimlich.
 secure + sicher.
 see + sehen, *str.* V., 1; schauen, in
 II. S., Ex. 21.
 seek + suchen.
 seize, halten, *str.* VII., 1; fassen.
 semicircle, der Halbkreis, -es, -e.
 senator + der Senator, -s, -en (*see*
 63, 2).
 send + senden (119); schicken; to —
 there, hinschicken, *sep.*; to — over,
 herüberschicken, *sep.*; to — for, kom-
 men lassen.
 sense, der Sinn, -es, -e.
 sentiment, das Gefühl, -s, -e.
 separate, trennen.
 servant, der Diener, -s, -; der Be-
 diente, -n, -n.
 service, der Dienst, -es, -e.
 session, die Sitzung, *pl.* -en.
 set (to — with gems, etc.), besetzen.
 settle, schlichten.
 sever, zerreißen, *str.* I., 1.
 several, mehrere; — times, mehrmals.
 shepherd, der Hirte, -n, -n.
 shield + der Schild, -es, -e.
 shoulder + die Schulter, *pl.* -n.
 show, *v.*, zeigen.
 sickness, die Krankheit, *pl.* -en.
 sight, der Anblick, -s, -e.
 sign-board, das Schild, -es, -er.
 signify, bedeuten.
 silence, in —, schweigend.
 silent, stumm; to be —, schweigen, *str.*
 I., 2.
 silver + das Silber, -s.
 since + seit (303, 14).
 sink + sinken, *str.* III., 1; untergehen
 (136, 1), *sep.*; hinfinken (*sink*
 down), *sep.*

Sir! Mein Herr; der Herr (230, 3);

Em. Wohlgeboren (86).

sister + die Schwester, *pl.* -n.

sit + sitzen, *str.* V., 2.

situated, to be —, liegen, *str.* V., 2.

skeptical + skeptisch.

slander, *v.*, verleumden.

slave + der Sklave, -n, -n.

sleep + schlafen, *str.* VII., 1 (266, 2).

slippery, glatt.

slow, langsam; träge.

smiling, to be — (= lovely), lachen.

smoke, *v.*, rauchen, + schmauchen.

soil, *v.*, besudeln.

soldier + der Soldat, -en, -en; der Knecht, -es, -e (rare).

solemn, ernst.

somebody, jemand.

something, etwas.

sometimes, zuweilen; bisweilen.

son + der Sohn, -es, -e.

song, das Lied, -es, -er.

soon, bald; as — as, sobald als.

sorrow, *n.*, der Schmerz, -es, -en.

sorry, to be —, bedauern; leid thun (*imp.*), *w. dat.*

soul + die Seele, *pl.* -n.

sound, *n.*, der Klang, -es, -e.

soup + die Suppe, *pl.* -n.

source, die Quelle, *pl.* -n.

sow, *v.*, + säen.

spare, *v.*, schonen.

speak + sprechen, *str.* IV.; reden.

special, besonder.

speech, die Rede, *pl.*, -n.

speedily, schnell.

spend, verwenden (119).

spill, vergießen, *str.* II., 1.

spirit, der Geist, -es, -er.

splendid, prächtig; in a — manner, großartig.

spot, *n.*, die Stelle, *pl.* -n.

spread, *v.* (of epidemics, etc.), überhand nehmen, *str.* IV.

spring, *n.*, die Feder, *pl.* -n.

spy + der Spion, -s, -e.

squire, der Edelfreier, -es, -e.

stable, der Stall, -es, -e.

staff + der Stab, -es, -e.

stake, to be at —, es gilt.

stand + stehen, *str.* VI.; to — on end (of the hair), sich sträuben.

star + der Stern, -es, -e.

start, *v.*, abfahren, *str.* VI.

stately + stattlich; stolz.

stay, *v.*, bleiben, *str.* I., 2.

steeple, der Kirchturm, -es, -e.

step, *n.*, der Schritt, -es, -e.

steward, der Amtmann, -s, -er.

stick, *v.*, + stecken.

still, *adv.*, noch.

stop (*intrans.*), still stehen (136, 2).

stormy + stürmisch; wild bewegt (of life).

strangely, seltsam, sonderbar.

stream of blood, der Blutstrahl, -s.

street + die Straße, *pl.* -n.

strength, die Stärke.

strive + streben.

stroll, *v.*, spazieren.

strong, stark.

struggle, *v.*, kämpfen.

student + der Stude'nt, -en, -en.

study + studieren.

stupid, dumm.

stupidity, die Dummheit, *pl.* -en.

style (writing-instrument), der Griffel, -s, -.

sublime, erhaben.

subscribe to, unterschreiben, *str.* I., 2 (*w. acc.*).

success, der Erfolg, -es, -e; das Gelingen, -s.

succumb, unterliegen, *str.* V., 2.

such + solch; such things, so et-
was.

sudden, on a —, Knall und Fall.

suffer, leiden, *str. I.*, 1; dulden.

sufficient, hinlänglich.

suit (of clothes), der Anzug, -es, -e.

suit, v., passen.

sum, die Summe, *pl. -n.*

superlative + der Su'perlative, -s,
-e.

superstition, der Aberglaube, -ns.

support, v., ernähren.

sure + sicher, *w. gen.*

surge, v., wogen.

swear + schwören.

sweet + süß.

sweetheart, das Liebchen, -s, -.

Swiss, *n.*, + der Schweizer, -s, -; the
— people, das Volk der Schweizer.

sword + das Schwert, -es, -er.

sword-song, das Schwertlied.

sympathy + die Sympathie, *pl. -en.*

take, nehmen, *str. IV.*; to — a city,
etc., einnehmen, *sep.*; to — place,
stattfinden, *str. III.*, 1; *sep.*; to —
to heart, zu Herzen nehmen.

talk, v., reden; sprechen, *str. IV.*; *sep.*
schwätzen.

tall, groß; lang.

taste, *n.*, der Geschmack, -s, -e; to
have a — of, schmecken nach.

tea + der Thee, -s, -s.

teach, lehren.

teacher, der Lehrer, -s, -.

tear, v., zerreißen, *str. I.*, 1.

tear, *n.*, die Thräne, *pl. -n.*

tease, v., necken.

tell, sagen; (= relate), erzählen.

temerity, kühner Mut(h).

tempt, versuchen.

terrible, fürchterlich; schrecklich.

testimony, das Zeugnis, -sses, -sse.
thaw, v., + tauen.

the — the, je — desto.

theatre + das Thea'ter, -s, -.

theft, der Diebstahl, -s, -e.

their, ihr (85).

then + dann.

there + da; *expletive*: es.

therefore, darum; drum.

Theresa + Theresia.

thereupon + darauf; da; dann.

thief + der Dieb, -es, -e.

think + denken (119, 2); meinen.

this + dieser (90).

thought, *n.*, der Gedanke, -ns, -n.

thread, *n.*, der Faden, -s, -; (with-
out umlaut) = fathoms.

three + drei.

thrive, gedeihen, *str. I.*, 2.

throne + der Thron, -es, -e.

through + durch (304, 2).

thus, so, daher.

till, *adv.*, bis.

time, die Zeit, *pl. -en*; several times,
mehrmals.

tired, müde.

to + zu, *w. dat.*

toadstool, der Pfifferling, -s, -e.

together, beisammen.

to-morrow + morgen.

tone + der Ton, -es, -e.

too + zu.

tool, das Werkzeug, -es, e.

touch, v., berühren (*w. acc.*); rühren
an (*w. acc.*).

toward, gegen (304, 4).

town, die Stadt, *pl. -e.*

trace, *n.*, die Spur, *pl. -en.*

train (railway —), der Zug, -es, -e;
on the —, *per* Eisenbahn.

traitor, der Verräter, -s, -.

transatlantic + transatlantisch.

transgress, überschreiten, *str. I.*, 1.

translate, übersetzen.

traveller, der Reisende (220).

treason, high —, der Hochverrat, -s.

treasure, *n.*, der Schatz, -es, -e.

treat, *v.*, behandeln.

trifle, *n.*, die Kleinigkeit, *pl.* -en.

Trinity-Sunday, das Trinita'tesfest
(*in a popular song* : Trinitat).

triumphal procession, der Triumph-
zug, -es, -e.

trouble, *n.*, die Mühe, *pl.* -n ; die
Plage, *pl.* -n.

Troy + Troja, -s.

truth, die Wahrheit, *pl.* -en.

Turk + der Türke, -n, -n.

turn aside, *trans. v.*, ableiten, *sep.*

twice, *see* 531, 2.

tyranny + die Tyrannei'.

tyrant + der Tyra'nn, -en, -en.

Tyrolese + der Tyro'ler, -s, -.

unable, unfähig.

uncle + der Onkel, -s, - ; der Oheim,
-s, -t.

under + unter (306, 8).

understand, verstehen (136, 2); be-
greifen, *str. I.*, 1.

understanding, der Verstand, -es ;
die Vernunft (reason).

unequal, ungleich.

unfortunate, unglücklich.

union, die Verbindung, *pl.* -en.

unite, verbinden, *str. III.*, 1 ; binden,
in III. S., Ex. 1.

United States, die Vereinigten Staa-
ten.

universal, allgemein.

university + die Universität, *pl.* -en.

unmixed + ungemischt.

unprincipled (ohne Grundsätze); schlecht.

until, bis.

untranslatable, unübersetzbar (422,
6).

upper + ober.

use, *v.*, sich bedienen, *w. gen.*

useful, nützlich.

useless, unnütz.

usually, gewöhnlich.

utmost, äußerst.

vacation, die Ferien (*pl.*; *see* 174,
6).

vain, in —, vergebens.

valley, das Thal, -es, -er.

vanish, verschwinden, *str. III.*, 1 (*aux.*
sein).

velvet, der Sammt, -es, -e.

venture, *v.*, wagen.

verse + der Vers, -es, -e.

very, sehr; — much, *adv.*, sehr.

vexed, to be —, verbrießen (*imp.*, *w.*
acc.); sich ärgern über, *w. acc.*

victim, das Opfer, -s, -.

Vienna + Wien.

village, das Dorf, -es, -er.

virtue, die Tugend, *pl.* -en.

visit, *v.*, besuchen.

voice, *n.*, die Stimme, *pl.* -n.

volume, der Band, -es, -e.

wagon + der Wagen, -s, -.

wait, warten.

walk, to take a —, spazieren gehen
(136).

walk, *v.*, gehen (136); schreiten, *str.*
I., 1.

Wallachia + die Wallachet'.

wander + wandern; schweifen.

wanderer + der Wanderer, -s, -.

want, *v.* (= wish), wollen (135, 7);
wünschen.

war, der Krieg, -es, -e.

warlike, kriegerisch.

ward (of a key), der Bart, -es, -e.

warm, to get — over, sich wärmen an
(*w. dat.*).

watch, *n.* (time-piece), die Uhr, *pl.*
-en.

watch, *v.* (= look on), zusehen, *str.*
V., 1; *sep.* (*w. dat.*).

watchful, wachsam (auf, *w. acc.*).

water + das Wasser, -s, -.

watering-place, das Bad, -es, -er.

waver, wanken.

way + der Weg, -es, -e; die Art,
-en.

weak + schwach; — man, der Schwäch-
ling, -s, -e.

weather + das Wetter, -s.

week + die Woche, *pl.* -n.

weep, weinen.

weigh + wiegen, *str.* *II.*, 2 (*see* 133
and 124).

welcome, *v.*, + bewillkommen.

welfare, das Wohlergehen, -s.

well-meaning + wohlmeinend.

Weser + die Weser.

Westphalian + westfälisch.

what? + was?

whatever, was.

when? + wann? (*conj.*), als.

wheel, *n.*, das Rad, -es, -er.

where + wo.

which + welcher (92, 2).

while, *conj.*, während; so lange als.

white + weiß.

whither? wohin?

who (*rel. pron.*), der; welcher (93).

whole, ganz.

why? warum? was?

wicked, böse.

wide + weit.

widow + die Wittve, *pl.* -n.

will, the last —, das Testame'nt,
-es, -e.

will, *v.*, + wollen (135, 7).

William + Wilhelm.

willing + willig.

win, erwerben, *str.* *III.*, 3.

wind + der Wind, -es, -e.

wind up, aufwinden, *str.* *III.*, 1;
sep.

window, das Fenster, -s, -.

wine + der Wein, -es, -e.

winter + der Winter, -s, -.

wise + weise; — man, der Weise
(220).

wish, *n.*, + der Wunsch, -es, -e; die
Luft.

wish, *v.*, wollen (135, 7); + wün-
schen.

witch, die Hexe, *pl.* -n.

without, ohne (304, 5).

witness, *n.*, der Zeuge, -n, -n.

woe, *n.*, + das Weh, -es; die
Pein.

woe! + wehe! (*w. dat.*).

woman, das Weib, -es, -er; die Frau,
pl. -en.

wool + die Wolle.

work, *n.*, + das Werk, -es, -e; — of
art, das Kunstwerk.

work, *v.*, arbeiten.

workman, der Arbeiter, -s, -.

works (the — of an author), + die
Werke; die Schriften.

world + die Welt, *pl.* -en; the —'s
history, die Weltgeschichte; the —'s
judgment, das Weltgericht.

worry, *n.*, der Verdruss, Verdrusses.

worthy + würdig.

wound, *v.*, + verwunden.

wrench (from), abzwängen, *str.* *III.*,
w. dat.

write, schreiben, *str.* *I.*, 2.

yard, die Elle, *pl.* -n.

ye + ihr.

yea, gar.

year + das Jahr, -es, -e.

yearn, sich sehnen.

yesterday + gestern.

yet, doch, dennoch; *of time* : noch; not

yet, noch nicht.

yield (= obey), gehorchen, *w. dat.*

yonder, dort.

you, Sie, + ihr.

young + jung; the — people, die jungen Leute; — of an animal, das Junge, ein Junges, *see* 220.

youth (= young man), + der Jüngling, -s, -e.

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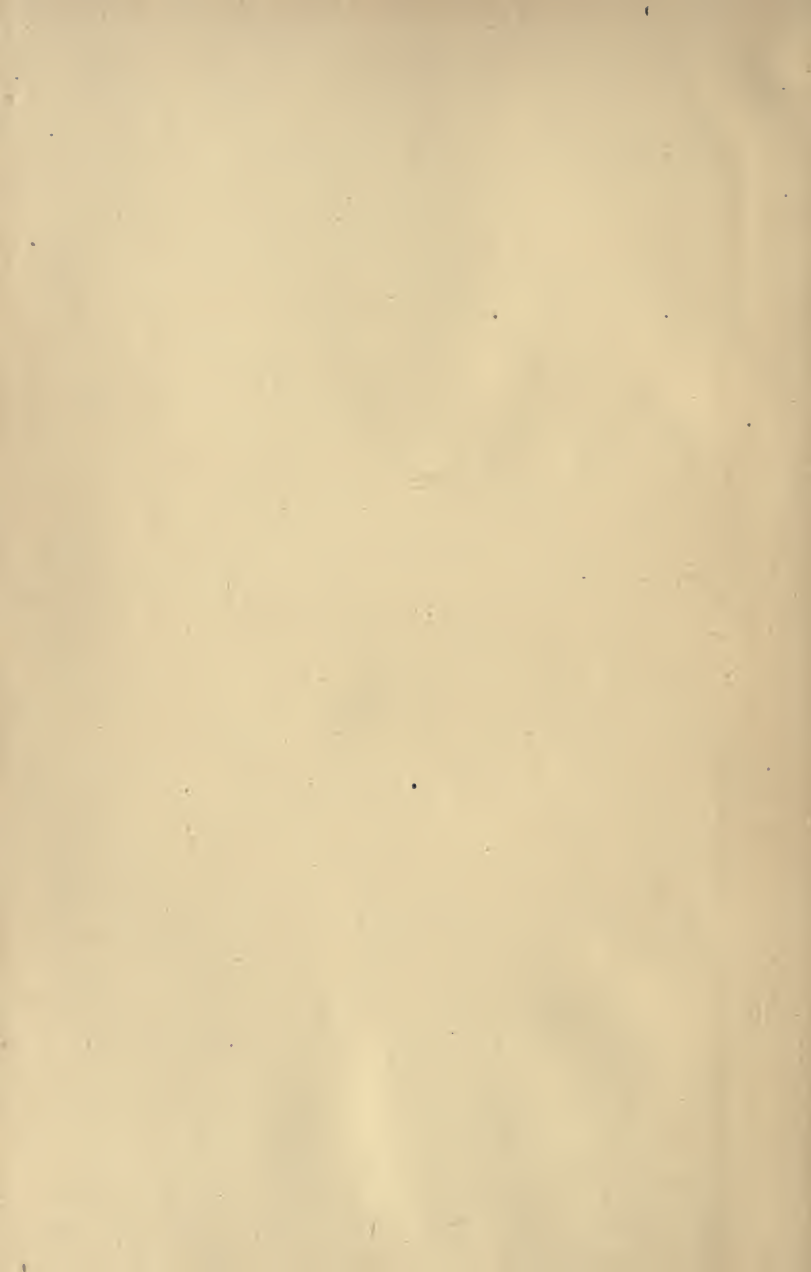
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